REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,023.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AFRICA," 2,632 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 15th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January 12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	,, 23
THESSALY	......	......	February 2
EUROPA	2,277	424	,, 16
ITALIA	2,245	424	At fortnightly intervals.

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th Jan.
	CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(d)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.
	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. W. Stead	18th do.
	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. C. Babot	18th do.
	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st Apl.
	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton	,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin.	4211	250 on 19th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400 on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250 on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3500	400 on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin.	4211	250 on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS.................Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back	Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL	Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back......Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer XANTHO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1878.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING NIGHT

OF THE NEW, ELEGANT, AND WELL VENTILATED
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
is happy to be able to announce that
MISS ELCIA MAY,
having recovered from her accident, will appear on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878,
IN CHAS. LECOCQ'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
THE SEA-NYMPHS,
A ROMANCE OF THE TIDAL TRAIN;
AND HERVE'S COMIC OPERETTA,
UP THE RIVER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Doors open at 8·30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Tram Cars pass the Theatre.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th, to THURSDAY, the 24th instant, (both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 9, 1878.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, WILL BE PAYABLE, on application, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 31st December 1877.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 9, 1878.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held in the Office of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of January 1878, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of putting the mills on short time, in consequence of the present over-production of Cloths and Yarns, and the depressed state of trade.

By order of the Committee.

A. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, January 8, 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 18th January 1878, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Notification, dated 12th December 1877, General Department, announcing the extension of the operation of Act III. of 1872 to the 31st December 1878 from the date of its expiry on 31st December 1877, and also extending the period for which the present members and Chairmen of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council may sit to 31st December 1878, from the date of the expiry of the tenure of their respective offices, viz., 31st December 1877.

2. Election of Chairman of the Municipal Corporation for, 1878.

3. Sanction to be asked to the sale of 18.08 square yards of ground or thereabouts in 1st Pathan Street to Mr. Maysoor Rajia at Rs. 4 per square yard.

4. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 2nd January 1878, recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 50, being the allowance due to Inspector Burrett for acting as Superintendent of Police in the room of Mr. Superintendent Bailey while absent on privilege leave.

5. Do. do. to a further advance of Rs. 2,000 from the cash balance for expenses connected with the Drainage Commission.

6. Do. do. to a grant of Rs. 11,0 3-8-0 for refund to the Postal Department on account of Wheel Tax on Postal Vans, &c., erroneously paid by Government in past years.

7. Do. dated 8th January 1878, recommending the Corporation to sanction the employment of an extra Naique and a Ramosee on the Market Establishment on Rs. 12 and Rs. 11 per respectively (Total Rs. 23) per mensem during 1878 on trial for the detection and seizure of unwholesome food. The total annual expenditure on this account (Rs. 276) to be met out of the

8. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made during the past quarter.

9. List of payments made on account of past year's liabilities during the past quarter.

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
For Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, January 9, 1878.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO., KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.	Rs. a.	Prices with Postage. Rs. a.
Fornander's Polynesian Race, vol. 1, 1877	4 4	4 8
Captain's Cabin; by the author of Ginx's Baby, 1877	1 8	1 10
Pixie's Adventures, or the Tale of a Terrier; by N. D'Anvers, 1877	2 8	2 12
Merivale's Smaller History of Rome, 1877	2 0	2 4
Douglas' Telegraph Construction, 1877	8 8	9 0
Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Illustrated, Vol. I, 1877	2 0	2 4
Eastwick's Translation of the Bagho Bahar, 1877	6 0	6 4
The Laurel Bush; by the author of John Halifax Gentleman, 1877	2 12	3 0
Good Words for 1877	4 4	6 0
Hell Upon Earth (Everybody's Christmas Annual 5) 1877	0 9	0 11
Tennyson's Poems, cheapest edition, Vol. I, 1877	0 9	0 10
Chatter Box for 1877	1 12	2 2
Beeton's Annual for 1877	0 9	0 12
Bateman's Darwinism Tested by Language	3 8	3 12
Armatage's Every Man his own Horse Doctor, with 300 Illustrations, 1877	12 0	13 0
Swiss Family Robinson, Illustrated	2 0	2 0
Cassell's New Bible, Illustrated, 1877	6 0	7 0
Huxley's Physiography, 1877	4 4	4 8
Pan the Pilgrim: a Vision of Judgment, 1877	0 9	0 11
Wilson's Boiler and Factory Chimneys and Lightning Conductors, 1877	2 0	2 4
Every Man's Own Lawyer, 1877	3 12	4 0
Dr. Gee's Auscultation and Percussion, 1877	3 8	3 12
Twopenny Twins, 1877	0 9	0 11
Modern Minister (The Cheveley Novels) 8 Parts	4 0	4 8
Islam and its founder; by Stobart, 1877	1 8	1 12
Buddhism; by Rhys Davids, 1877	1 8	1 12
Elements of Social Science, 1877	1 12	2 0
The Adventures of a woman in search of her Rights, fully Illustrated	1 8	1 12
The Holy Scriptures Analysed; by R. Cooper	0 8	0 10
VERY FEW COPIES IN HAND.		
Family Herald, from January to June 1877	2 0	2 12
Every Month, January to June 1877	1 0	1 10
Young Ladies Journal, from January to June 1877	3 0	3 14
Wedding Bells, from July to December 1877	2 0	2 12
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, do.	3 0	3 12
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion, do.	3 0	3 8
The Doctor for 1877, whole year	3 0	3 12
Children's Toys, and what they Teach, with illustrations	2 12	3 0
Carr's North Italian Folk	5 0	5 6
The Belgravia Christmas Annual	0 10	0 13
Peter Parley's Annual for 1878	2 12	3 0
Infant's Magazine for 1877, illustrated	1 0	1 4
Children's Friend for 1877	1 0	1 4
Tennyson's Birth-day Book	1 4	1 7
Cassell's Natural History, illustrated, Vol I	5 0	5 6
The Magic Valley; by E. Keary, 1877	2 8	2 12
Richter's Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces	2 0	2 4
Little Folks, illustrated cloth	2 12	3 2
The Ingoldsby Legends, or Mirth and Marvels	3 8	3 12
Prof. Ball's Astronomy (London Science Classics)	0 12	0 15
Thermodynamics; by R. Wormell (London Science Classics)	0 12	0 15
Primer of Pianoforte Playing; by F. Taylor	0 8	0 11
Lessing's Nathan the wise, in English Blank Verse; by A. Wood	2 8	2 12
Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range (A Tale of Indian Adventure; by R. A. Sterndale	12 0	12 8
Captain Burnaby's On Horseback through Asia Minor, 2 vols.	21 0	21 8
Starling's Indian Criminal Law	22 8	23 0
Our Trip to Blunderland; by Jean Jambon	3 8	3 12
BOOKS ON COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.		
Hyde's Science of Cotton Spinning	6 0	6 4
Scott's Practical Cotton Spinner	7 0	7 5
Geldard's Hand-book of Cotton Manufacture	7 0	7 6
Baird's Practical Treatise on Cotton Spinning	4 8	4 13
Leroux on the Manufacture of Worsteds and Carded Yarns	9 0	9 6
Wool and Woollen Manufacture; by S. Brothers	5 4	5 8
Young's Practical Arithmetic of Cotton Spinning, &c.	2 4	2 8
Browne's Power Loom, the Art of Weaving	2 0	2 4
Leigh's Practical Cotton Spinner	1 8	1 11
Foley's Cotton Manufacture's Assistant	1 4	1 7
Holland's Cotton Spinners' Guide	0 10	0 13
Edward's Spinners' Guide	1 0	1 2
Guide to Calico Weaving	0 10	0 12
Colley's Cotton Spinners' Manual	0 15	1 1
Prestwick's Cotton Spinners' Pocket Guide	0 8	0 10
Baily's Overlooker's Assistant	0 10	0 12
Cloth Buying and Selling Pocket Manual	1 4	1 7
VALUABLE WORKS ON STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c		
Main and Brown's Marine Steam Engine	6 12	7 2
Bourne's Hand-book of the Steam Engine	4 8	4 13
,, Recent Improvement in do	3 4	3 9
,, Catechism of the Steam Engine	3 4	3 9
Ever's Steam and Steam Engine	1 8	1 13
Forney's Catechism of the Locomotive	5 8	5 13
Webb's Warp sizing	4 4	4 9
Spon's Workshop Receipts	2 12	3 1
Molesworth's Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ	3 4	3 7
Box on Mill-Gearing	4 4	4 9
Hopkinson's on the Indicator	8 0	8 6
Richard's Steam Engine Indicator	5 0	5 5
Northcott's Steam Engine for Practical men	4 4	4 9
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers	3 4	3 9
Winton's Modern Workshop Practice	1 8	1 13
Engineer's Guide to the Royal and Mercantile Navies	1 8	1 12
Templeton's Millwright's and Engineer's Companion	2 12	3 0
,, Engineer's and Millwright's Assistant	1 4	1 8
Dixon's Millwright's and Engineer's Ready Reckoner	1 12	2 0
Murray's Marine Engines	1 8	1 12
Rankine's Applied Mechanics	6 4	6 8
,, Civil Engineering	8 0	8 6
,, Machinery and Mill Works	6 4	6 10
,, Steam Engine	6 4	6 10
,, Useful Rules and Tables	4 8	4 14
,, Mechanical Text Book	4 4	4 11
507 Mechanical Movements	2 0	2 4
Burgh's Slide Valve	2 12	3 0
,, Indicator	3 12	4 0
Auchincloss' Link-Motion	9 0	9 5
Sexton's Boiler-Maker's Pocket Book	2 12	3 0
Burgh's Steam Engine	2 8	2 12
Mackey's Elements of Physiography 1877	0 12	0 15
Nystrom's Mechanics	10 0	10 4

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash	Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash	,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash ....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS,
CANDELABRA, BRACKETS,
TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE
MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS
Just to hand,
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ¾ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 70
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ¾ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 155

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.	
Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases .... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just recived.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble, metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard	From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart	,, 300 to ,, 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart	Rs. 450 to Rs 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.

Harmoniums by Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. Bass.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to verying temperature ....Nett Cash...	800
Solid Oak Harmonium, specially constructed for India, with 2 rows of Keys, complete, 2½ Octaves of Pedals, Pedal Swell, Pedal Stop, and Expression Stop	900

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto. ditto.	500

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide; 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops	Net Cash Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Lieblitch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub Bass, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained	Net Cash Rs. 800

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case	Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case	Cash, Rs. 550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stop. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators	Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell	Price, Rs. 300
BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. NEW STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I, Forte II	Price, Rs. 450
Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II.	Price, Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

Andeen, John, late Band Master, 15th Regiment, N. I.
Broadfoot, John, late an Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Gibson, E., late Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Dept., Dharwar.
Higgs, John Alexander, late Fitter, G. I. P. Railway Company.
Hookey, Thomas, late of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.
Iuggulden, Charles, late a British Inhabitant.
Kerwick, J. M., late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
Khursedbai, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Banajee Powala.
Sorabjee Jewajee Buttiwalla, late Parsee Inhabitant.
Straker, John Fortman, late Surgeon Major, 17th Regiment Bombay N. I.
Taylor, Isabella Sarah, late a British Inhabitant.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the above named Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

S. NEWCOME FOX,
Officiating Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, January 9, 1878.

VALENTINES.

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Assortment of these OFFERINGS of AFFECTION are now on view at the Establishments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen,	Cash	Rs.	5-8.
Pints do.	do.	,,	3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. D. FLETCHER AND COMPANY,
No. 9, MEADOW STREET.
BONA FIDE

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. C. D. FLETCHER & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., the property of H. P. Halsted, Esq.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

C. D. FLETCHER & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, glass, crockery, plated ware, a double barrelled gun, sewing machine, &c., at No. 33, Parel Road (oposite Downey), or near the Jewish Synagogue.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the property of Mr. James King (proceeded to up-country) the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated articles, circular, and sofa tables, side board, half backed couches, diningroom, easy, and rocking chairs, pictures, ornament and vases, spoons and forks, knives, sewing machine, by Grover and Baker, a double barrelled gun in case by Purday, an iron green painted bedstead with mattrass and pillows, and curtains, chests of drawers, dressing, and wash-hand tables, mahogany toilette glass, blackwood cupboard with glass door's, meat safe, camp cots, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th January, 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, first-rate chromolithographs and oil-paintings, &c., at the Bungalow No. 136, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by the late Mr. C. A. Langley, deceased.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the same comprises rich star-cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and coffee services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet frame, tea set, epergne, waiters, revolving butter pot, handsome plated dessert knives and forks with ivory handles in case, chamber candlesticks, a first-rate double barrelled breach loading central fire gun in case, &c., handsome seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern dining-room chairs, whatnots, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofas, centre ottoman, splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, corner whatnots, lady's work and writing tables, handsome velvet pile rugs, hanging 2 and 6 light kerosine lamps, handsome French polished and English iron four posts bedsteads, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, English rosewood and French polished clothes presses with plate glass door, a handsome English-mahogany writing table, dispense articles, cooking utensils, first-rate chromolithographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, books, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A light English-built office brougham with a serviceable bay Australian horse and harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of white and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

An English built open carriage (the property of late Colonel Haggard)

A brown water gelding, height 15, is 5 years old, has fine action, and is broken to double harness.

An English built Victoria Phaeton, with a pair of fast trotting ponies, and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., at 106, Breach Candy Road, near Mahaluxmee.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., &c., the property of Rev. John Urquhart, the same comprises handsome glass and crockery ware, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as set of dining table, side board, dining-room chairs, screens, circular and pier tables conversation sofas, teapoys, hanging argand lamps, firstrate oleographs in gilt frames, Bengal cots, dressing and washing tables, glass door cupboards, dispense articles, cooking, utensils, &c.,

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, first-rate chromolithographs in gilt frames, &c., at 2, Rutter-field Street, Military Square, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, pictures, &c., &c., the property of James Scott, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano by Schiedmayer, open carriage circular fronted brougham, four wheel dogcart, horses, plants, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 1 P M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the above valuable furniture, &c., the property of J. W. Pearson, Esq. Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horses, a large collection of choice and rare plants, books, &c., at Land's End, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, books, &c., the property of E. T. Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

An English built Dog-cart, with a bay Arab Horse and Harness. Price moderate.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ARRIVAL of a Fresh Consignment of A. DAVIS' SADDLERY of sizes, per s.s. Lombardy. For full particulars apply to A. S. REUBEN, 32, Meadow Street.

WANTED, a SMALL BUNGALOW, or part of one, in the neighbourhood of Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Apply H., *Bombay Gazette.*

BOARD and LODGING for GENTLEMEN in Elphinstone Circle. No children. Rs. 70 in advance. Tiffins on monthly terms. H. *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a LARGE AIRY ROOM, suitable for an Office, on First Floor of No. 7, Church Gate Street. Open to the Westerly Breeze. Apply to WATSON and Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an Oscillating Double-action Condensing ENGINE (Marine), 40 H. P. nominal, complete, almost new. Apply to this Office.

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.—The best "PEG" BRANDY in India. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Agents for Western India, Trant & Bridger, 7, Church Gate St., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—COPPER EXPANSIONS.—The Viegas Slip Company has ready for sale Copper Expansions for Steam Pipes, of good make and of different sizes. Price moderate. Apply at the Company's Factory, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, a handsome light VICTORIA with moveable seat, Pole and Shafts, by KESTERTON, set of double harness (brass), a pair of Arabs, 14-1. Price Rs. 2,000 also Office Brougham Rs. 250. Apply to Major Farrington, Poona;

SPARKLING SAUMAR CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 2-2-0 per bottle. J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,

CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
VERY MAIL STEAMER;
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	
FLIES. Artificial.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	
GAFF HOOKS	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SILK for binding and mounting.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	SPOON BAITS.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.	SWIVELS, assorted.

JUST LANDED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Business.—To consider the following Resolution which will be submitted to the meeting :—"To wind up the Company voluntarily, to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration."

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. D. SMEATON
Managing Director.

8th January, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that COWASJEE PESTONJEE, Engineer of Bombay, Parsee, has CONTRACTED to SELL absolutely, all that piece or parcel of Land or ground (forming part of an Oart called or known by the name of Churneyvowly) situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, fronting on the East side of the Marine Street and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Cowasjee Eduljee Bisney, on or towards the west by the said Marine Street, on or towards the north by the second Marine Lane, and on or towards the south by the first Marine Lane, and which piece or parcel of Land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the said Cowasjee Pestonjee, Engineer, under Pension and Tax No. 515, and contains by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and forty square yards, and was formerly and is now occupied by Fazendaree, tenants, whose houses are built and stand thereon. All persons having any claim or demand on the said piece of Land or any part thereof by way of mortgage gift inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Solicitors for the purchaser, at their office No. 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed, and all claims not then made known will be considered null and void.—Dated this 3rd day of January 1878.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,		
Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	,, 34	,,
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)		
Carte Blanche Champagne	,, 30	
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
St. Julien Claret quarts	,, 9	,,
Lormont Claret ,,	,, 12	,,
Chateau Belair ,,	,, 16	
Haut Barsac ,,	,,	,,
Chablis ,,	,, 16	,,
From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.		
Cognac—L. Béchade	,, 18	,,

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

HOLKAR & NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY THROUGH FROM CHORAL TO MHOW.

ON and after 1st January 1878, all kinds of Traffic will be BOOKED through to and from Mhow, Indore, Ujjain and other Stations on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Passenger trains will run in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's trains as under :—

Stations.	Down Trains.		
	No. 1 Mail.	No. 2 Mixed.	No. 3 Mixed.
Khandwa ......Departure	A. M. 10-10	P. M. 6-30	..
Mhow ....Arrival	P. M. 4-5	[illegible]	A. M. ..
.... Departure	4-23	..	7-40
Indore ....Arrival	5-15	..	8-36
,, ...Departure	5-25	..	8-50
Ujjain ....Arrival	8-5	..	Noon. 12-0

Stations.	Up Trains.		
	No. 1 Mail.	No. 2 Mixed.	No. 3 Mixed.
Ujjain ....Departure	A. M. 7-20	Noon. 12-55	..
Indore ....Arrival	10-6	P. M. 4-0	..
,, ...Departure	10-14	4-18	..
Mhow ....Arrival	11-8	5-15	..
,, ...Departure	11-38	..	A. M. 2-0
Khandwa.........Arrival	P. M. 5-32	..	9 30

The No. 1 Down Mail leaves Khandwa 35 minutes after the advertised arrival time of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Down Mail from Bombay, at Khandwa.

The No. 2 Down Mixed leaves Khandwa 35 minutes after the advertised time of arrival of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Up Mail from Jabalpur.

The No. 1 Up Mail arrives at Khandwa 58 minutes before the advertised time of departure from Khandwa of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Up Mail from Jabalpur.

The No. 3 Up Mixed arrives at Khandwa 45 minutes before the advertised time of departure from Khandwa of the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Mail Train to Jabalpur from Bombay.

The RATES and FARES between Khandwa and all stations on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways can be ascertained at any Railway station.

By order,

W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mhow December, 29 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH JAN. 1878.

FROM yesterday's Commercial telegrams it is difficult to ascertain the tendency of public opinion respecting politics with any degree of certainty. On the one hand we have advice of a rise in Consols from 94¾ to 95, and French Rentes are maintained at 108¼, while Seeds and Wheat are so dull as to be almost unsaleable, all of which would appear to indicate more pacific anticipations. Against this Piece Goods in Manchester are reported inanimate, with a general decline of 1½d. per piece in goods and ⅛d. per lb. in Yarns and Cotton in Liverpool was also very quiet, which would scarcely be the case if a peaceful settlement of the Turkish question was considered as anything like a certainty. On the whole we may take it that the position is as unsettled as ever, and until Parliament meets, if not even longer, we may count upon a continuance of the same feeling.

Reuter's telegram of yesterday reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet, but steady at unchanged prices, the day's sales being estimated at only 8,000 bales, but private advices are extremely dull in tone, and arrivals are said to be more difficult to place.

In addition to political uneasiness the American advices are doubtless a source of weakness. The Receipts continue to gain on last year, and so long as this is the case buyers will be inclined to hold off.

Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents, but April shipment is quoted at 11⅜ cents, an advance of 1-16 cent. per lb. from Monday's quotation. The Receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	24,000	15,000	32,000
Four „ „	76,000	55,000	90,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,582,000	2,727,000	2,572,000

In the London General Produce Markets the only alteration is an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London remains unaltered, and Bar Silver is still given by Reuter at 53¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown decided weakness. Sellers have not been inclined to do business even at the reduction of 1-16d. which buyers have offered to accept, and it is evident that lower rates are generally anticipated. Every thing of course depends on the figures obtained for Council Drafts in London to-day, but unless the general opinion is at fault these will favour the fall. Export business is certainly a shade more active than it was, but by no means in proportion to the extent of funds available here at the moment, and with Council Drafts to be taken up every week, we must see a much more active state of affairs than seems probable for some little time. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. „ 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Documents 3 „ „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ to 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm with a hardening tendency, although the extent of business passing is not large. We now quote Fours, Rs. 94⅜; Four-and-a-half, Rs. 94⅜; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102 9-16 to Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES partake in the general quietness, and transactions to-day have been few and unimportant. Bank of Bombays are firmly held for an advance of ½ per cent. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 25 in Colabas, while Press Shares are unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note a decline of Rs 35 in Alexandra and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental, while Flemings are Rs. 80 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has been somewhat irregular, and only a limited business has resulted. For ready Cotton previous rates are still asked, and for March delivery sellers do not seem disposed to go on at yesterday's prices, but for February an easier feeling, to the extent of perhaps Re. 1 per candy, is apparent. Complaints are still rife about the limited arrivals into the up-country markets, but these are scarcely supported by the Receipts into Bombay, this week's figures so far showing an increase of about 10,000 bales on the corresponding week last year. The fact is that most people seem to have put down the crop as much earlier than it really is, and have consequently based their anticipations on much larger arrivals than they had any cause to expect. We quote to-day for February delivery.

Good Broach.		Rs. 211 per candy F. P.	
Do. F. G. F.	„	„ 208	„ „
Good Hinganghaut	„	„ 212	„ „
Good Omra	„	„ 196	„ „
Do. G. F.	„	„ 193	„ „
Do. F. F.	„	„ 185	„ „

LINSEED is very dull, and there are fair supplies ready offering at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. For April delivery the quotation is still Rs. 6 per cwt. RAPESEED is dull and quite nominal.

WHEAT is in less active request than formerly, but supplies of good qualities being light, prices are no lower.

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged, but the demand to day has been decidedly slower, and shippers have declined to go on at former rates. For Liverpool the current quotation is still £1-12-6 either ready or forward shipment, but Relets were done yesterday evening at £1-10, and this is about the figure generally named by shippers. By sail there is no change, and the demand is stagnant.

In PIECE GOODS there continues to be a fair average business passing both in the Bazaar and from first hands. The demand chiefly runs upon the wider makes of Grey Shirtings, which are in some instances As. 1 per piece higher, but other qualities, though steady, are unchanged.

COALS are unaltered in every respect and no new business has transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	700
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	255

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	285
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	15 do	840
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,290	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	635
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	315
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	320
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,040 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 xd
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

*Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,220
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,170
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
[illegible]ur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,550
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	255
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	115
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	10 p.s*	870
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,025
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	945
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,625
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,240
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,030
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	990
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,225
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	875
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	90 p.s*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,340
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,290
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s.*	940
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	825
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	775
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	5 p.s*	745
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,110
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	875
Soonderdas Spinning	500	1,000	all	75 p.s*	565
Do do. 1 Share	500	1,000	500	25 p.s.	285
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	985
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	700

*Per Share for the half-year

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 5th January, 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,374	0	0
Merchandize	1,24,670	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	501	0	0
Total Rs.	1,68,045	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1877. Open 439 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,631	0	0
Merchandize	89,583	0	0
Other Receipts	3,016	0	0
Telegraph	600	0	0
Total Rs.	1,37,830	0	0
Increase Rs.	30,215	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship ARDGOWAN, 1,282 tons, Captain A. Kerr, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE s. s. ATHOLL, 922 tons, Captain W. S. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 97 deck passengers.

THE BRIG FUTTAY SULTAN, 310, Nacoda, will sail today for Hoodooda and Allepey with a cargo of 7,007 Indian maunds salt, and general cargo.

THE HALL LINE s. s. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,358 tons, Captain J. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. H. T. Pearse, Mr. C. H. Stephenson, Mr. N. Leibrandt, Mr. H. Field, and Mr. Westmacott.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. THIBET, 1,672 tons, Captain J. H. Torback, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant at midnight from China, &c., with the China mails and the following passengers :—From Hongkong to Venice.—Mr. C. W. C. Dawson. From Singapore to Bombay.—Col Brine. From Singapore to Southampton Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and three infants. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. H. Curwen and eleven natives. The Thibet brought the following cargo :—From Shanghai 1,525 packages tea and 126 packages silk piecegoods. From Hongkong.—3 packages goldware, 2 packages gold leaves, 2 packages gold coins, 1 package gold, 4 packages spiece, 270 packages preserves, 55 packages sundries, 14 packages paper, 8 cases white copper, 201 packages glass bangles, 73 packages silk piecegoods, 294 packages silk, 8 packages umbrellas, 51 packages vermillion, 1,425 packages sugar-candy, 351 packages fire crackers, 3,800 packages sugar, 68 packages China roots, 748 packages cassia, 20 cases cassia, 20 cases fans, 11 bundles mats, 28 packages brass nails, and 1,577 packages chinaware

From Yokohama.—3 packages tea.

From Singapore.—70 packages nutmegs, 29 packages benzoin, 5 packages mace, 2 packages cigars, 50 slabs tin, 1 package medicine, 20 bundles E. teeth, and 2 packages specie.

From Penang.—177 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Thibet (s)	Torback	Shanghai, Dec 14.
9	Burgos (s)	Curson	Calcutta, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Zodiac	Ramsdale	Chittagong.
	Muskota	Cullia	Akyab.
	Big Bonanza	Stanley	Rangoon.
	Trentham Hall (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Atholl (s)	Thomson	Galle.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Ardgowan, Kerr, to Bassein.

Brig Futtay Sultan, Nacoda, to Hoodooda and Allepey.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ben Venue, to Calcutta.

Steamer Ferntower, to China.

Steamer Thibet, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
4	Queen Anne (s)	Reed	London, Nov 30.
	Marina (s)	Ramsey	Bombay, Dec 7.
	Celestial Empire	Duncan	Sunderland, Sept 22.
	Chipman	Hews	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4—Steamer Cyrene. Ship King Cerdic.

PASSENGERS.

Per Queen Anne—Messrs Todd, Meyer, Walker, Caird, and Macready.

Passengers per s s Rajpootana—Mr J S Rees, Mr J R Scott, Mr A P Handley, Mr J R Daniels, Mr and Mrs Macnab, Captain Baird, R E, Mr J T Austin and Mr J Roach.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Marina—Ship Millwall at Sandheads waiting orders.

By Chipman—Windmoore, Naomi, Agnes Muir, Undine, Erins Geona and Cuesera.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6 Mersia ... False Point.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Teviot—From London : Mr Lambert, Mr Beadon, Miss Costello and Mr V A Brodie.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Malda—To Colombo : Mr W T Hornaday and Mr A Knipe.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—25 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Zeal s—42 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Childwall Hall s—50 cases yellow metal sheets, Bank of Bombay

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s—9 cases amorces, Cowssjee Metha and Co.

St Mildred s—213 boxes window glass, Volkart Brothers ; 135 cases window glass, Muncherjee Dossabhoy Wadia ; 25 cases oilmanstore, Heptoola Ahmedally.

Atholl s—3 cases emerald green, 25 drums linseed oil and 1 case brushes, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy ; 70 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 20 cases brass sheets and 2 casks brass wire, Esmalljee Essoofally ; 1 package glassware and 50 kegs bird shots, Soomar Veera ; 84 casks pale ale, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia ; 45 cases glassware, Hassum Ahmed ; 10 cases cheese, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 25 cases still wine, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—80 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—85 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund ; 10 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 23 bales wool, Premjee Mooljee.

Trentham Hall s—80 cwts myrabollams, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co ; 1 bale wool, Damodhur Hurjee ; 41 bales cotton waste and 6 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Arcot s—37½ cwts niger seed and 6,300 cwts rapeseed, Killicks Nixon and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, W Nicol and Co ; 1,773 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 59½ cwt olibanum and 38 cwts gum, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—100 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Euxine s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—11 bales cotton, Steuart L Macnaghten.
Bengal s—125 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT —JANUARY 10.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

778-77—In person—Bachra Akha and others vs Teli Fuckir, Bin &c. and others.

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk and W—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C Lawrence and others—Jefferson and P—Part heard.

566-75—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee, &c. and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B and Khunderao M.

649-77—Tyabjee and S—Faizulla Khakluni vs Hajee Rahimtoola Hameda.

521-77—Lynch and T—Bhimjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy vs Moolibai, widow.

279-76—Hearn, C and L—W Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabjee and S.

515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakedass and another vs Joarmull Anmutram—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.

444-71—Tyabjee and S—Rao Saheb Gungadhur Yeshwant vs Manchoobai Culliandass—Lynch and T.

428-77—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dadabhoy Hosungjee—Pestonjee K.

298-77—Jefferson and P—Jessajee Herringjee and others vs Canjee Bhangjee and others—Mr Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs Manokjee Limjee Manokjee—Ardaseer and H—Part heard.

309-75—Prescot and W—Boolakeedass Lalchund and another vs Sakuichund Nagurdas—Jefferson and P.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—Hearn, C and L.

398-77—Craigie, L and O—Bai Nahne vs Purmanundass Jeewandass and others—Macfarlane and G, Munshi and Muljee and Bomanjee.

267-77—Hearn, C and L—The East India Bank vs Cassumbhai Dhurrumsey and others—Jefferson and P, Tyebjee and S, and Ardesir and H.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

606-77—Rimington, H and L—Vanarseebai vs Damajee Bappoojee—Khunderow M—Part heard.

613-77—Tyabjee and S—Veerchund Khimchund vs John Campbell and others—Lynch and Tobin.

646-76—Ardaseer and H—J A Pereira vs Hurypursad Suntookram and another—Tyabjee and S.

547-77—Macfarlane and G—N Ardaser Moolla vs Motibai.

540-77—Crawford and B—Tejpall Gopejee vs H Clason and another—Jefferson and P.

622-77—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Bhasker Maneckjee vs Mottabhoy Pundhurreenath and others—M M Munshi.

627-77—Muljee and B—Halimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee—M. H. Khan.

645-77—In person—Kessowrao Atmaram and others vs Keroba Govindjee and others—Mr Turner.

508-74—Macfarlane and G—Doongursey Gopejee vs Goolabhoy Hurnarrayen—Remington H and L.

365-77—In person—Govind Wassoodew vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranade.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Adye-Curran, Surg, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 9.

Stewart, Surg Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Worgan, Major General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Disbrowe, Col, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 9.

Beckett, Capt, Asst to Dy Inspr Gneral, Military Works, on duty, to Allahabad.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....11th, 11h. 38·1m. P.M.
Full Moon ....19th, 5h. 2·1m. A.M.
Last Quarter ....25th, 8h. 40·8m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 10	......	6 38	5 38	3 5 m 3 31 a	9 31 m 9 22 a
Fr. 11	......	6 38	5 39	3 37 m 4 26 a	10 11 m 10 10 a
Sat. 12	......	6 38	5 39	4 11 m 5 32 a	10 57 m 11 14 a
Sun. 13	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 39	5 40	5 1 m 6 55 a	11 58 m ......
Mon. 14	......	6 38	5 40	6 2 m 8 17 a	0 32 m 1 1 a
Tues. 15	......	6 38	5 41	7 23 m 9 24 a	2 1 m 2 10 a
Wed. 16	......	6 38	5 41	8 35 m 10 15 a	3 15 m 3 10 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

STAVELEY—January 9th, at Bombay, Lady Staveley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PATERSON—WOODS—January 4th, at the Mission Church, Agra, by the Rev. C. E Vines, C. M. S., Captain John Paterson, to Georgina, eldest daughter of Major Geo. H. Woods, Exeter, Devon.

DEATHS.

PERREAU—December 27th, the result of an accident when bathing, Robert Arthur Dighton Perreau, Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, Tenasserim Provinces, second son of the late Major Perreau, H. E. I. C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEER—January 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. H. E. Beer, of a daughter.

BENSON—January 6th, at Madras, the wife of C. Benson, Esq., of a son.

CAVENDISH—January 2nd, at Calicut, the wife of A. C. Cavendish, of a daughter.

CHAPMAN—December 18th, at Sultanpur, the wife of Charles Chapman, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

McQUADE—January 1st, at Kurrachee, the wife of Quartermaster M. McQuade, 83rd Regiment, of a son.

REYNOLDS—January 4th, at Bareilly, the wife of C. Reynolds, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIGNELL—LOWIS—January 3rd, at Bhaugulpore, by the Rev. J. B. Archer, R. A. D'O. Bignell, Esq., Bengal Police, to Katharine Harriet, eldest daughter of J M. Lowis, Esq., C.S.

CAMPBELL—DEACON—January 2nd, at St. John's Church, Peshawur, William Augustus, eldest son of the late J. A. B. Campbell, Esq., to Lizzie, daughter of the late Joseph Deacon, Esq.

FALKNER—BACON—December 29th, at the Cathedral, Ceylon, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Colombo, assisted by the Rev. Henry D. Meyrick, the Rev. T. F. Falkner, M. A., Sub-Warden of St. Thomas' College, to Louie, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Bacon, B. D., Warden.

PEPPE—JOHNSON—December 26th, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev. W. Brock, Chaplain, George T. Peppe, to Alice Grace Johnson, third daughter of E. T. S. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

STUDD—RICHARDSON—January 1st, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev. J. Richardson, Edward J. C. Studd, Esq., to Helen Marian Turnour, second daughter of Robert J. Richardson, Esq., Civil Service.

DEATHS.

NEWTON—January 6th, at Meerut, Thomas Newton, Barrister-at-Law, aged 54 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1878.

WHATEVER the truth may be about the reported abandonment by the Turks of the Schinka Pass, it is plain that the possession of that Pass has ceased to be an object of supreme importance to them, as the Russians have already succeeded in entering Roumelia in force by other roads. The occupation of Slatitza, at the southern end of the Balkan Pass of that name, marks the end of the conflict so stubbornly maintained during the last two months for the command of the mountain roads leading from Western Bulgaria to Sofia. With the fall of Sofia the object of maintaining a separate force at Slatitza was lost to the Turks, and the troops under Baker Pasha who had retired on that place after General Gourko compelled them to abandon the road from Orkhanie to Sofia were already reported two days ago as having fallen back still further and reached Trajan's Gate at the Roumelian frontier, where the railway from Constantinople and Adrianople abruptly ends. As might have been foreseen, these troops, who were too weak to hold the formidable position in the Orkhanie Pass against the Russians, have had no choice but to continue their retreat down the Maritza valley towards Adrianople; and the Russians, following them closely, are reported to be already near Tatar Bazardchik, a village whose name became notorious through the massacre of last year. The Roumelian line of railway is 362 miles long, the distance from Constantinople to Adrianople being 210 miles, and from the latter city to the western terminus 152 miles; and at Tatar Bazardchik the Russians would still be nearly 140 miles away from Adrianople. The Turks should now be in great force in this part of Roumelia; but from Slatitza the Russians can send a column down the Tundja valley to turn the Shipka Pass and open the way for the advance of another Russian column on Adrianople from the north; and it is probable that the Turks, who are now pursuing very cautious tactics, will concentrate on the Roumelian capital and await their enemy there instead of moving along the railway to give him battle and getting caught perhaps between two fires. At Adrianople they may still hope to make a good defence for some time to come, as the weather must seriously embarrass the Russians by preventing them from bringing their heavy artillery quickly across the Balkans. It is possible, also, that the Servians may yet do as much harm to their allies as to their enemies, though we doubt if the Turks, who have taken Kurshumli, a place to the westward of Nisch on the road to Novibazar, can be in sufficient numbers to advance to the relief of Nisch and break the communications between Belgrade and Sofia. But at Constantinople the peace party has now gained the ascendancy. Suleiman Pasha, the fighting general, whom Mahmoud Damad had exalted above the other commanders, has in his turn been superseded by a general bearing the reputation of being more cautious in war, and negotiations for an armistice are evidently proceeding. Probably the Russians have asked for the surrender of the Danubian fortresses before consenting to a suspension of hostilities; and, though the armistice can only be granted to facilitate the conclusion of a treaty of peace of which the first article must be the severance of Bulgaria from the Ottoman Empire, we can well understand that the pride of the Turks revolts at the thought of giving up those strong places in Bulgaria which the enemy has not yet ventured to assail.

Our latest telegram shows that the Turks have, as was anticipated, opened negotiations with the Russians for an armistice. They are said to have taken this step at the recommendation of the British Government, but England seems simply to have refused to interfere, and left them to play their own game. We are told that the terms of the armistice have been settled at Constantinople; but obviously the belligerent who is asked to grant an armistice has the right to dictate the terms; and these, as formulated at the Russian head-quarters, will differ widely from the Turkish press. Still, we think they will be accepted.

MANCHESTER will, perhaps, not be sorry to hear that even in Bombay the cotton industry is not now in the most flourishing condition. The Millowners' Association has been obliged to call a meeting to discuss the question of working the mills short time as a remedy against the evil of over-production. Most of the mills have large stocks of goods on hand for which they can find no sale; and there is no present prospect of improvement in the demand. It is proposed, therefore, we believe, to reduce the working time of the mill to seven hours a day. This proposition will be far from agreeable to those agents or managers of the mills who get a commission on the gross outturn, and whose interest therefore as regards production is opposed to that of the shareholders when the market is already overstocked. But the general body of shareholders will probably have the sense to see that some limit must be placed to production; for most of the Bombay mills are burdened with heavy debts, and to go on manufacturing yarn which nobody would buy would ere long bring matters to a crisis.

IF the late Famine has produced an immense amount of distress, it has not failed also to bring forth plenty of excellent advice about the way in which famines may be prevented for the future. Several books have been published, some of them prize essays, with the object of showing that by certain means the Indian Government need never be afraid of having to fight such battles with starvation as it has just fought, and all the world knows that Mr. John Bright and other English statesmen have made speeches with a similar object. The problem to be solved, however, is one that we are afraid is beyond the reach of human solution. From the earliest times there have been famines in India, and unless some grand climatic change is wrought by means superior to the powers of mankind they will continue to the end of time. All that our scientific men and great thinkers can hope to do is to devise such means as will best be fitted to ameliorate famines when they occur; and in this connection we have hitherto become acquainted with no panacea so likely to be practically useful, if sincerely and economically carried out, as the determination of the Government of India to keep an annual reserve for the purpose of meeting distress when it arises. We cannot keep off the storm-water, but we may at all events use means to keep us as dry as the fates will permit us to be. It is clear to us that railways cannot prevent Indian famines, and that canals cannot do so either. Mr. Bright at the present moment is the champion for irrigation and canals, just as there are other people who jest at these and declare that railways are the only means by which famines can be prevented. Lord Salisbury has been one of the most prominent critics of Mr. Bright's proposals. Famines, argues the Secretary of State, are owing to want of rain; canals and irrigation schemes are useless without rain; therefore, what is the good of hoping to prevent famines by means which fail of themselves because of the very cause of famines? The argument is a good one, but it does not dispose completely of Mr. Bright's case. Irrigation works, such as tanks, frequently contain stores of water when the surrounding country is arid, and it is only in long-continued periods of drought that they fail to supply the needs for which they were created. The utility of tanks is stamped by the experience of ages. No one can see the gigantic tanks which have been built in such places as Beejapore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Madura without concluding that these great works could only have been undertaken under the consciousness that they were much needed by the country. In fact, the ancient tanks that are scattered throughout India are silent eloquent proofs that for ages India has been the land of famines and that experience has taught the natives that the storing of great supplies of water is the most effectual means of mitigating the distress they cause. When, therefore, Mr. Bright cries out for more water, he is merely putting into English the demand for an article which has long been recognised as a necessity by the rulers of India. At the same time, it would be folly to forget that as regards periods of long-continued drought Lord Salisbury's criticism of Mr. Bright's proposals is unanswerable. Then the tanks are dried up, the irrigation channels become as iron like the rest of the land, and the people and their cattle can get no ear of grain nor any blade of grass to live upon. What can save the people then? Assuredly not Mr. Bright's barren water schemes. On the other hand, trunk railways connecting the most distant provinces of India would be the salvation of the starving wretches, and thus Lord Salisbury's policy would be vindicated. Had there, for instance, been no railways in India during the past two years, and had there been only Mr. Bright's extensive irrigation schemes in existence, the mortality in this Presidency and Southern India would have made the civilised world shudder. But grain poured into the famine-stricken districts from the Punjab, from Bengal, and from the granaries of the North-West Provinces; the shriek of the engine-whistle was the sound of hope and life to myriads of starving people; the railways were the true conquerors of the famine.

There is much, as we have indicated, to be said in favour both of Mr. Bright's proposals and Lord Salisbury's; but as the financial position of the country is such as to preclude the introduction of large irrigation schemes and new railway lines constructed not with a view to return quickly a remunerative revenue, but merely to provide for famines that may not visit India again for the next ten years, it behoves the public to turn their attention to other means for the mitigation of periodical periods of distress. In this connection, it is worth while noticing a lecture which Mr. Robert H. Elliot recently delivered in London on the subject of "Indian Famines, and "how to modify the causes that lead to them." In his lecture there is much that ought to attract the attention of thoughtful minds. In what we take to be his main proposition, that the effects of famines will never be seriously modified unless the Government of India encourages and enables the agriculturist to put more money into the land, there is a great amount of truth. At present the land is the cow to which crude Indian financiers run whenever they wish to procure additional revenue, and in consequence the burdens cast upon the ryot leave him the crushed and dispirited bondsman of a money-lender. With an unenterprising agriculturist land becomes poorer year by year until its fate becomes impoverishment. While this deteriorating process is going on with the soil, the ryot himself is keeping pace with it. He gets into the power of the sowcar, as he cannot save money for himself he certainly is not in a position to enrich his soil with manure, and the consequence is that when severe drought arises he falls an easy victim to starvation. What the Government of India ought to do if it wishes to mitigate the dreadful consequences of famines is to endue the agriculturists with some power to resist them. It can do so by decreasing the land charges, but so long as it refuses to do so famines will continue to have an admirable field for their ravages, and upon the Government itself will devolve the whole of the great task of battling with the calamity. Mr. Elliot's lecture attempts to show that the population of India is increasing at an enormous ratio; that, taking into account the increase of the people, the financial condition of the country is such that it must eventually be unable to meet the cost of famines; that neither railways, canals, nor emigration can solve the grand problem, but that any permanent amelioration of the condition of the people must arise out of the general progress of the people; and that the last-named result can only follow from a diminution of taxation whereby the ryot will be enabled to become a richer and a better tiller of the soil. Eighty years hence, Mr. Elliot calculates, there will be a population in India of 530,000,000, and as Mr. Elliot is afraid of this stupendous result it may be worth while making two remarks—one, that an increase of population in a country is by no means an indication of an increase of poverty in that country, of which fact England herself is a notable example; and the other, that as there is no reason to believe that the population of India has been increasing in this enormous ratio in the past, there is not much reason to fear that she will do so in the future. The present population, however, is quite enough to deal with, and so long as the bulk of it is kept in a state of impoverishment Government will have to fight serious famine battles single-handed, receiving no assistance from the helpless people who are attacked. Considering the fact that it is extremely improbable any scheme of human ingenuity will ever cause rain to fall over vast tracts of country if it does not choose to fall of its own accord, that using pills to prevent earthquakes would be as wise as attempting to guide the monsoons by various scientific devices, that famines are certain to recur periodically, that when they come they will fall upon a people incapable of making any resistance to their ravages, and that all the while the finances of India are in a precarious condition and would be in positive danger of demoralisation if the opium revenue were suddenly withdrawn from them, the prospect is certainly not a cheerful one. To mitigate its gloom, the policy of helping the agriculturist to improve his circumstances, and as a matter of course his land, should be steadily pursued by Government, and then he will be able to make some resistance on his own account when famine arises; but so long as the unfortunate wretches are compelled to pay one-fifth of the entire revenue of India, and so long as such oppressive taxes as the salt-tax seem to be devised with the express object of grinding down the poor, Government may make up its mind that the slightest continuance of drought will always be sufficient to cause a painful and expensive famine.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 21ST DEC.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. China, Commander T. J. Alderton, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock last night with the English mails of the 21st December. She left Aden on the 2nd inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The Earl of Dalkeith & servant
Lt-Col the Hon W S Home
Mr Tottenham
Mr S H Robinson
Mr H D S Compagno
Mr Woods
Mrs E C Hawkes
Mrs Robinson
Mr Salvador

FROM VENICE.

Mr A O Brown
Mr J Cunningham
Mr D M Patton

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E and Mrs Spinner
Mr H S and Mrs Cunningham and servant
Dr J M Laing
Mr F and Mrs Clarke
Mr F S Collis
Capt C I M Fulford
Mr A M Rendel

FROM ADEN.

Mr A H Browne and native servant
11 Native deck passengers

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

THE Turkish Government adopted a wise plan in presenting a request for mediation to the different Powers after the fall of Plevna. Unfortunately, however, the wise plan was clumsily executed. The appeal merely offered to place the carriage of the reforms Turkey herself had proposed under the collective guarantee of Europe, in place of her own. These reforms, it will be remembered, assumed the shape of a counter-project to the proposals made by the Conference; and the proposals of the Conference, being those of united Europe, the Turkish Note amounted to a request that Europe should adopt the Turkish scheme in preference to its own. The mistake having been pointed out to the Porte, an amendment was made; but the amendment was not much better than the original. It amounted simply to a declaration that Turkey would consider the proposals of the Conference, and it is obvious that the European Powers required not consideration, but acceptance of the plan put forward by their representatives at Constatinople. Besides, the Porte was bound to do more than the Conference asked, in place of less. The plan of the Conference applied only to Europe; under present circumstances, Turkey is required to introduce reforms throughout her entire Empire. These criticisms of the Note, though justifiable, are after all of but speculative interest; for I have little doubt that the prayer of Turkey, even if it had been drawn up with the utmost skill, would have met with but little favour. Germany is determined to blindly follow the wishes of Russia, and Austria still stands by the Triple Alliance. Italy gave a civil answer, but nobody believes in the sincerity of Italian civility. The Note, accordingly, fell still-born from the Turkish Chancellery.

The fate of the Turkish Note brought matters to a crisis in the English Cabinet. It was obvious in the first place that any check on Russia's further advance could not be expected to come from united Europe, and that if we wanted to do anything to restrain the Muscovite, we must do it alone. But there came in a still more cogent reason for energetic and prompt action. Turkey intimated to us that, unless we were ready to do something for her, she would make a separate place with Russia. Many circumstances showed that this was no idle threat; among others there was the visit of Mahmoud Damad to the Balkans, which was accompanied by the information from trustworthy sources that an interview between the Sultan's brother-in-law and General Ignatieff was one of the events that might very well happen. Turkey also appealed to us in another form; she made an offer of Crete to us. As to the latter proposal, let me stop for a moment to say that the great objection to our Government accepting either this offer or the offer of Egypt is the indisposition to encourage in any way that greed for annexation which is known to consume the unscrupulous souls of several European Powers. Finally, on the point of the influences which demanded the prompt action of our Government, there were the reports as to the extravagant demands Russia intended to put forward. Though none of these pretensions touched the region of British interests as indicated by Mr. Cross, yet there was a section of the Cabinet, which was inclined to resist them. Lord Beaconsfield, in particular, was opposed to permitting Russia to annex all Armenia to seize the Turkish fleet, or to obtain control of the waterway between the Black and Mediterranean Seas without a protest from England. The Premier was ready to accept as a solution of the difficulty between Russia and this country that, while the appeal for peace should come direct in the first place from Turkey to Russia, the settlement of the terms should be left to Europe—England, of course, included. One thing, however, Lord Beaconsfield proposed immediate and vigorous opposition, and that was the conclusion of a separate peace in which the voice of England would be neglected. The Premier did not actually propose that we should immediately declare war, but he wished the Government to enter on a course of warnings and threatenings, which would inevitably lead to war, in case Russia persisted in turning a deaf ear. It was on this point that Lord Beaconsfield came into collison with a section of his Ministry; and so acrimonious were the discussions, and so threatening the chance of disruption that the Cabinet, for some days at the beginning of this week, sat as it were *en permanence*. The difficulties are now, to a considerable extent, smoothed over; and the dispute has ended in a compromise. Lord Beaconsfield's idea was to summon Parliament immediately; the Cabinet has agreed that Parliament shall assemble three weeks earlier than usual. I need not go into the reasons which dictated the desire of the First Minister that the Legislature should be convoked. It is evident on the surface that while Parliament was sitting, Lord Beaconsfield would be able to find strong support against the recalcitrancy of some of his colleagues; and we can also see the advantage of having the responsibility of assuming vigorous action shared by the representatives of the people.

The public has already a pretty accurate idea of the business to be submitted to Parliament, but there is a project for which legislative sanction may be asked. It is whispered that the Foreign Secretary will ask Parliament to approve of the purchase by England of the Turkish fleet. I do not affirm that Lord Derby has any such intention. I am but repeating what is common talk in well-informed circles. I do not think that any special military preparations are being made by ourselves at this moment. Whatever preparations were necessary, have been completed long ago, and at present we are in a position to despatch, at a moment's notice, sixty thousand men to the seat of war, and to keep up that number; or, if it were determined to send a large force at once, we could despatch one hundred thousand men. Another point, which is engaging the attention of the Cabinet, is as to the form coercion, if coercion be necessary, should take. The great difficulty in our choice of plan is to so act, as to show that it is our own, and not Turkish interests we desire to defend.

A strange part was played by Lord Salisbury in the Cabinet crisis, which, for the moment, has passed away. We all know, of course, that he is the most prominent and active opponent within the Cabinet of the anti-Russian policy of the Premier. There is an apparently well-founded rumour that the Indian Secretary was not satisfied with opposing the views of the chief, but that he actually made some attempts towards overthrowing the Ministry of which he is a member. While lately on a visit to Chatsworth, Lord Salisbury is reported to have sounded Lord Granville and Lord Hartington as to the possibility of forming a Coalition Cabinet with the object of carrying out a Gladstone-Salisbury policy in the East. The two Liberal Lords, however, threw a regular *douche* of cold water on the project, and then there came the report that the Indian Secretary intended to resign. If such were ever Lord Salisbury's intention, however, it has been abandoned by this time. The last thing I hear of him is that he is busily intriguing for the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. This report comes, it should be added, from the enemies of the Marquis; and appears to me very far-fetched. It might or might not be well for England that Lord Salisbury should succeed in his supposed designs, but it would be undoubtedly to the advantage of India. Nobody denies the great ability and vigour of the Indian Secretary, but his mind has been so engrossed for the last year and a half with the affairs of Eastern Europe that he has not had time to think of the duties of his own department. As a result, many Indian questions of the greatest moment have been allowed to be neglected.

Another remarkable feature in the present trying moment is the open way in which the Queen has taken the side of the Prime Minister in his hostility to Russia. I have already told you of the strong feeling of distrust and dislike to the Muscovite which pervades the third volume of Mr. Martin's Life of the Prince Consort; and, surely, the publication of such a book at such a moment was not a matter of mere chance. You know, of course, that the Queen has now done the Premier the very unusual honour of paying him a visit at his private residence. I am told that she came away from Hughenden with the best of feelings towards her host. It was a subject of remark that on of the triumphal arches raised at Wycombe contained the inscription, "Hail Empress of India." If we may believe stories current in society, it was the fact that Lord Beaconsfield was the chief instrument in obtaining for the Queen her Eastern title, together with his request some years ago that the peerage, offered to himself, should be conferred on his wife. These two things, I say are regarded as the chief causes of the high favour in which the Premier stands with the Queen. It is significant of the influence he now wields over Her Majesty that he has induced her to delay her departure from Windsor during the present crisis. In fact, I have good reason for saying that the very evening of her visit to Hughenden, she countermanded by telegraph the preparations that were being made for her reception during Christmas at Osborne. It was also a subject of remark that immediately after the Cabinet Council on Monday last, the Premier went down to Windsor, dined with the Queen, and stayed at the Royal residence for the night.

I turn now to my usual *resume* of the events of the war. The most exciting piece of news since the fall of Plevna was the report that Osman Pasha had committed suicide. The rumour first reached London through a telegram from one of our military *attaches*, with which of the armies I have not heard. The news was circulated by Mr. Montague Corry, Lord Beaconsfield's Private Secretary, and among other people, reached the Prince of Wales and his *entourage*. Thence it filtered on to the office of the *Daily Telegraph*. Your sensational contemporary naturally clutched at such an exciting item of news, and worked it with a vengeance. A simple Bucharest telegram was "doctored" in Fleet Street with an elaborate story in which a dose of opium and other scenic accessories were artistically introduced. Not satisfied with this the organ of Petersborough Court wrote a long leading article, in which it set forth the reasons, which peremptorily called upon the late defender of Plevna to terminate his existence. It was pointed out that Osman Pasha's foot was in a bad way, that amputation would probably have been necessary, and it followed most naturally from the Mussulman's well-known horror of mutilation that Osman Pasha swallowed poison. And, then, of course, at the end of its pathetic story the *Daily Telegraph* burst into tears. The world is now laughing—not for the *first* time—at the *Daily Telegraph*'s woe. The additional particulars we have received with regard to Plevna entirely change many of the ideas generally entertained about the place. First, we now know that the strength of Osman Pasha was vastly overrated. He had no more than thirty thousand men and an equally small supply of cannon. Another discovery is that the earthworks, which the Russians found so impregnable, were exceedingly slight. Not one of the Turkish redoubts had a façade of more than fifty yards. The chief cause of the Turkish success, however, was not so much their skilful use of the spade as the superiority of their weapon. They were armed, as your readers know, with Peabody and Martini rifles. It is some consolation to our War Office to know that in the Martini-Henry rifle we have a better gun than either of those used by the Turks. A curious discovery was made when the entry of the victorious troops took place. It was found that the Russians had been mining one of the chief Turkish, and the Turks mining, one of the chief Russian redoubts, in complete unconsciousness of each others operations. The fuse had actually been lit to the Turkish mine, and was very close to the moment of explosion when the Russian soldiers entered the fort and put it out. The Plevna army has already begun to break up, and is being divided, so far as we yet know, in some such way as I indicated last week. Gourko is already on his way to Sofia. Mehemet Ali, I may here remark, has declared, since his supersession, that he would have abandoned this position and retired to a strong line of mountains lying between it and Adrianople. I have recently seen an artillery officer who has just returned from the latter places and he tells me that the fortification, are splendid. With the large army, which the Russians have at their disposal, they may content themselves—as some military critics think they will—with masking Adrianople, and then pass on to Gallipoli with a view of anticipating any action on the part of England. The telegrams of this morning, however, bring a piece of intelligence which will considerably modify the Russian plans in Roumelia. Sulemian Pasha, with ten thousand of the army of Eastern Bulgaria, has arrived in Constantinople from Varna. This body of picked and tried men will be made the kernel of the new army. The Turks are organising for the defence of Adrianople, and are certain to make the capture of that place a much less easy task than has probably been calculated. Another significant item in the war news of to-day is the announcement that General Todleben has been appointed Commander of the Rustchuk army. They look as if the Russians intended to vigorously attack the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. The departure of Suleiman Pasha will probably encourage this design. The main body of the Servian army is advancing towards Nisch and already has taken Mramor, a fortified position in the neighbourhood of that town. Nisch is not expected to offer any great resistance; the garrison is small and consists for the most part of irregulars. Another body of the Servian force is on its way to Novi Bazar to form a junction with the Montenegrins. The danger of Austrian intervention has been somewhat diminished by assurances both from Russia and Servia that no operations shall take place on the line of the Drina. These provinces will probably be faithfully kept, for Austrian intervention would most materially interfere with the designs of the conspirators, who form the league of the three Emperors. Their plan is to keep the settlement of the terms of peace in their own hands; but an intervention by arms of one of their number would justify the intervention of England, both by arms and in the settlement of the terms of peace.

A good story has reached London from Teheran, which illustrates some of the advantages of a Government devoted to red tapeism. Our representative in the Persian capital has urgently requested the Home authorities to purchase a plot of land in front of the Embassy, the possession of which was necessary to the privacy of our representative's was residence. This small question, however, was magnified with a point of angry and prolonged discussion between the Indian and Foreign Offices. Meantime—probably while the thousandeth minute on the subject was being indicted tranquilly in Whitehall—the Russians brought the ground over our heads. When Kars fell, the Muscovites had the keen pleasure of celebrating the event by letting off their fireworks in this plot literally under the nose of the English representative.

You will remember Mr. Freeman's famous "Perish India" oration at the St. James's Hall Conference. An amusing anecdote is brought to me on this episode. The friends of the historian knowing his wildness and eccentricity induced him to write out his speech before he went to the meeting. One of the number—Mr. Green, the historian—went in horror to the indiscreet orator after the speech was concluded, and reproached him for his foolish utterance. "It is a strange thing" Mr. Freeman is reported to have replied" as I rehearsed the speech for six days before the meeting." "Six days exclaimed his friend in rely." You don't mean to say you repeated "Perish India" "six days in succession?"

Many of the periodicals are bringing out extra numbers for the Xmas. The *Whitehall Review* has made a great hit by publishing a story of "Ouida's," and has advertised with much gratification the fact that it is the first periodical favoured with a production from that distinguished lady's pen. This is the day for journals of adulation. The *Whitehall Review* has made its fortune by publishing a series of portraits of our most fashionable ladies. It enjoys now almost as large a circulation as the *World*. *Truth* is doing fairly. *Mayfair* already smells of the grave.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Dec. 21.)

SINCE the fall of Plevna nothing of importance has occurred at the seat of war in Europe or Asia. Erzeroum still holds out. Sixty thousand additional Russian troops are about to be mobilised, and Russian soldiers are dispersing all sides southwards from Plevna.

The Porte has addressed a Circular Note to the European Powers, intimating its willingness to accept mediation, with a view to an equitable peace with Russia.

While England would be willing to act on this appeal, it has been rejected both at Berlin and Vienna.

The prospect of the probable continuance of the war and the progress of the Russians to Adrianople—possibly to Constantinople—has attracted the serious attention of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held this week, at which it has been decided to call Parliament together on the 17th of next month.

This announcement has caused much sensation, and there are many rumours as to the policy which the Cabinet intends to propose to the Legislature.

These meetings of the Cabinet were preceded by a visit of Her Majesty to Lord Beaconsfield at his country house, Hughenden Manor, on Saturday, Dec. 15.

On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Lord Beaconsfield went to Windsor to see the Queen. Her Majesty has suddenly changed her plans, and will spend Christmas at Windsor instead of Osborne.

The probability of a war with Russia is regarded with extreme aversion by the English trading interest, and the Manchester and Edinburgh Chambers of Commerce are about to present a memorial to the Government, praying them to adhere to their policy of strict neutrality.

Servia has declared war against the Porte, and two or more corps of the Servian Army have crossed the frontier into Turkey.

It is reported that Italy has entered into an alliance with Greece, and a Garibaldian expedition into Albania is thought to be likely.

The Czar left Bucharest, Dec. 17, to return to St. Petersburg, and reached Odessa Dec. 20.

The French Chambers have now risen for the Christmas holidays, the Deputies having passed the Budget.

There is a Ministerial crisis at Berlin, and Prince Bismarck refuses to return to the capital until the official notice to his policy has been announced.

There is also a similar crisis at Rome, and Signor Depretis is now attempting to form a new Cabinet.

The Pope is a little improved, but is still confined to his bed.

The Hungarians display great dissatisfaction with Count Andrassy's foreign policy.

The United States Congress has adjourned for the Christmas holidays. None of the currency bills have been disposed of, and the prospect of any interference with the terms of the resumption is growing less.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Capt. E. D. Smith, Ben. Inf.; Surg.-Maj. G. Williamson, Mad. M. S; Lieut. J. R. Palmer, Mad. Ret.; Lord Middleton; Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart.; S. G. Getty, late M.P. for Belfast; R. A. Gray, J.P. and D.L. for Surrey; A. R. Adams, Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham.

A PARSEE PANTOMIME.

WHILST our English caterers for dramatic amusement were airing their grievances and parading their private squabbles for their own satisfaction in the Bombay papers, our Parsee friends took time and opportunity by the forelock and succeeded in producing, a short time ago, at their Elphinstone Theatre, a burlesque of the time-honoured British idea of fun and frolic called a pantomime. Pantomime! Shade of Grimaldi! how one's memory goes back to the Christmas days of unlimited consumption of plum pudding, mince pies, snap-dragon, and the final exquisite dissipation of "going to the play!" Alas! how the ball of time keeps rolling, and how soon the zest of our first enjoyment faded when the mature wisdom of, say twelve years, suggested the thought that the baby in the pantomime rolled out by the clown in the mangle was not a real baby, and that the victim in the cold-blooded murder of Policeman XI. was only a man of straw after all, until finally the enjoyment ceased to exist at all and unutterable weariness takes its place now, when at 40, one is forced to sit out the "comic business" of a grand, glittering, gorgeous pantomime for the amusement of one's own young ones. However, it is with Parsee pantomime enterprise of the present time that we have to deal, and not with old fogey remembrances of the past, so we will at once proceed to inform those not previously conversant with the fact that a fearfully and wonderfully constructed pantomime called "Mother Goose and the Golden Egg" has lately been produced for the benefit of the theatre-going native portion of the community, and taking into consideration that no European dramatic entertainment or burlesque, let alone pantomime, has existed in Bombay for the last any number of years, the thing is done very well; at all events, those of Her Majesty's native subjects who attended appeared perfectly satisfied, for a wonder. The house was well lighted and well filled, music and scenery to English understanding only being somewhat weak. The performance, however, was the miracle. Was there not the conventional clown? rather thin of leg and reedy of voice, and sadly subdued from the roystering knave of our youth; was there not our old friend Harlequin of days gone by somewhat apathetic and spiritless, and who walked through his part, it is true, dressed also, it is true, in a wondrous parti-coloured sleeping suit that would make Messrs. Asquith and Co.'s fortune if they were to introduce it—but there he was! and there also was Columbine represented—oh! tender memories of Drury Lane!—by a boy enveloped in a *saree* and looking like one of the "mill hands" one meets in one's early morning walks. How we longed that that *saree* might be struck off by a touch of Harlequin's wand, exposing in place thereof one of those 1s. 6d. a night, spangly, pink-leggy fairies, who used to appear in our young eyes as beings too bright and glorious for this earth, and who were supposed to live on twelfth cake and dwell in an everlasting bower of bliss all the year round, but who in reality probably lived in a tobacconist's attic in Islington, and who drank beer and gin when it was "stood" for them in the "flies." There too, there was the veritable old property canvas goose, wandering wildly about the stage owing to the small boy inside having forgotten his sailing directions and being in the dark as to his position at sea; and, finally, as showing, whether the audience be black or white, what affinity there is in the human breast in obtaining pleasure and satisfaction out of the misfortunes of others! Were there not for the delectation of our native friends those two martyrs to blows and ill usage pantaloon, and the "gent"—the latter in this case represented by a fat Banian, who took all his bad treatment with most unexceptionable forbearance—and in order that nothing should be wanting to enable the audience to thoroughly enjoy themselves, a police sepoy took the place of the "peeler" of the British stage in order that a correct representation of the treatment of the poor by the police might be rendered. The clown was a very respectable fool, and evidently not steeped so low in iniquity and vice as his London brother, and he was so flat, in fact, at times that it required the united efforts of the native bagpipes and tom-toms in full blast to rouse the enthusiasm of the audience to a due appreciation of his follies; the orchestra devoted to Europe instruments on such occasions being knocked out of time and having to lie by on their trombones until the pipers had blown themselves out. The management, too, were obliged to insert some native songs with the usual drum, sackbut, dulcimer, and clish-clash accompaniments, and a selection of acrobats, demons, and supers of sorts generally were called into requisition, as it was found that the British pantomime, administered pure and simple, was too insufferably dull and insipid for even a native audience to listen to after two o'clock in the morning without other stimulants than pan and betel.

The brutality and greed of the British were also exemplified to the entire satisfaction of the audience in a scene in which the clown appears in a native house disguised as a "loafer," and who, after demanding "somethin' to heat" from the scared inmates, proceeded to sing a song in English describing the death by his own hand of his mother, sister, and apparently of all his near relatives, winding up with a "fol de rol," and performing what the Parsee clown of the present day has grasped as being the correct thing in "cellar-flap break-downs." Then we had the well-known scene in which the clown and pantaloon are horrified to find that whilst they have been dividing their plunder, a Nemesis in the shape of a member of the police force has been sitting unobserved by their side. The said representative of the majesty of the law having sufficiently terrified the culprits, proceeds to illustrate the rapacity of the police by appropriating the spoil to his own use and benefit. At this stage of the proceedings your reporter retired for refreshments; but it appears evident that the Parsees having already encroached upon some of our most treasured and cherished institutions, will, unless we keep a bright look-out, be able in a short time to act the fool as well or better than we do ourselves.

THE ASSASSIN BRITTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose it is settled that Britto is not to be hanged. Coming from an execution some years ago, I did feel that neither man nor Government was justified in taking life, but that question has nothing to do with Britto's case, because it has to be looked at from a legal point of view as the law stands, and the feeling of the entire community is that he should have been hanged.

However, I wish to draw your attention to a significant feature in the getting up of the case which I think shows that it was not a thoroughly fair trial—that is to say, fair to the public. As far as I read the proceedings in the High Court, there was a great mass of evidence to show that he was not of sound mind, and that almost all the members of his family on both the father's and mother's side had been either mad or idiotic, but I saw not one tittle of evidence to oppose that view.

Now, I have met men in whose offices Britto had been, and they have all said that he was perfectly sane, but was of a very nasty nature. They have also said that the police were at their offices making enquiries and that they were informed as I have stated.

If that were so, why was not evidence brought as to his sanity?

Seeing the turn matters have taken, it is perhaps a little unfortunate that the Judge and the prisoner are both Roman Catholics.

PENCIL.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Council, the Select Committee's report on the Opium Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce the Husainabad Endowment Bill, explaining the circumstances which rendered legislation on the subject necessary.

Before adjourning the Council the Viceroy informed hon'ble members that he had requested Sir John Strachey to explain at the next meeting of the Council the course it is proposed to follow regarding the taxation of bills, leave for the introduction of which was accorded by the Council on the 27th December. His Excellency also mentioned that, as Sir Andrew Clarke is obliged to leave Calcutta for a short period on public business, he will take the same occasion to make a statement on the policy of Government regarding public works.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden expressed a hope, for reasons explained, that no unnecessary delay would take place in passing into law as speedily as possible the measures of taxation above referred to. He also hoped that Sir John Strachey would take the opportunity of explaining definitely the scheme which the Government of India has under consideration regarding the expenditure of funds raised for famine relief.

The Council then adjourned till next Wednesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE TURKISH CHAMBER.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved a motion which was brought forward urging concert between the Government and the Chamber in all matters connected with national defence.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

Latest advices respecting the movements of the belligerents in Bulgaria state, that the Russians have occupied Slatitza.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS INTO ROUMELIA.

The Russians are advancing on Tatar Bazardchik in Roumelia, situated about 25 miles to the west of Philippopolis and on the line of railway.

TURKISH VICTORY OVER THE SERVIANS.

The Turks have gained a victory over the Servians at Kurschumli, which place they reoccupied and drove the Servians over the frontier after severe fighting, lasting for two days.

THE PORTE CONSENTS TO A DIRECT ARMISTICE.

LONDON, JAN 9.

Following the advice of the British Government, the Porte has consented to open negotiations direct with Russia for an armistice.

The Turkish Ministry have settled the conditions upon which the armistice is to be concluded and the Sultan has ratified them.

The Porte has instructed the commanders of the different Turkish armies to conclude an armistice.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 10th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 9.

The P. and O. Steamer Bokhara, with the outward English mails of 28th December, left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. this afternoon.

LONDON, JAN. 9, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been inanimate.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0 10⅝
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	108½
Bar Silver	53¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	89¼

Arrivals—Malabar and Cathay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 9, 6.15 P.M.

French Mail steamer Yangtee, from Aden, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Credits 3 „ „	1s. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9	„

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

IT gives us much pleasure to be able to state, on excellent authority, that the India Office has at last determined to do away entirely with both the first and the second editions of the Cotton Frauds Act, and to have no more special legislation for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade of Bombay.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12
Single Copy....................................As. 4

WE hear that the undermentioned medical officers proceed on furlough to Europe during the present season, viz., Surgeon-Major C. Johnson, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, in March, and Deputy Surgeon-General F. G. Joynt, Sind Division, in May.

A CORRESPONDENT complains to the *Pioneer* that the new Order for ladies is contrary to the Scriptures. It was written that a virtuous woman is a crown to her husband; whereas now, by the pleasure of Her Majesty, a virtuous husband is a crown to his wife.

IN the list of passengers who arrived by the Mail Steamer China last night, our readers will perceive the name of Mr. Alfred H. Browne, now better known as "Hadjee Browne," who has spent the last three months in visiting the principal ports in the Red Sea. Mr. Browne returns with an amply filled note-book, the substance of which will be published soon.

THE Lahore paper understands that in each Division of the army, schemes of defence for every station within the command are being elaborated. These schemes are intended as simple military precautions; their object being to give every commanding officer of a station a previously prepared place of action, under any emergency which might arise from a sudden withdrawal of the ordinary garrison.

THE same paper says, that rumours have been received that the Ameer of Cabul has been advised by his physicians to go down to Jellalabad for change of air. His presence there might well be called for on political grounds, but he is, it is stated again, in bad health. Reports of further imposts levied from his subjects are rife, and he is said to be extremely unpopular with all classes.

THE Governor of Bombay and Staff arrived at Nusseerabad on the 7th inst. and were the guests of Brigadier-General Phayre. Sir Richard Temple spent the 6th at Ajmere. A parade of all the troops was to be held, and His Excellency was expected to inspect the cantonment, barracks, and the native town. He left on the 8th for the Sambhur Lake and Jeypore, and thence will proceed to Agra *en route* to Calcutta.

SIR JOHN COODE, C.E., will receive a fee of four thousand pounds for inspecting the Colombo Harbour Works. He arrived at Colombo on the 31st ultimo, and leaves on the 11th instant, so he receives £4,000 for eleven days' work. If Melbourne and Sydney are equally liberal to Sir John Coode, he may hope to return to England in April with a potential addition to his fortune, as the result of five months' touring and inspecting.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for taking the famine census in Madras. It will be made, says the *Mail*, not only in one taluq of each of the famine districts, but in one entire district. Salem has been selected for this distinction. It is a central district where the famine has been very bad throughout. The question arises, however, whether the census is not being taken too soon. Food grains are still about 50 per cent. above normal rates, and the people who have long been suffering from insufficient food are still dying at a heavy rate. It seems doubtful, therefore, if a census taken now will represent the full effects of the famine in Bombay, Mysore, or Madras.

THE *Madras Mail*:—The Indian Empire is supposed to contain a population of two hundred millions, and we find that in one year two millions of tons of grain are obtainable from its reserves. So every hundred people in India would seem to save among them in an ordinary year a ton of grain. If the N. E. monsoon now coming to an end had proved a failure, we do not suppose that stores all over the country would have been found empty. Stocks have doubtless been reduced to a lower level than they have touched for many a year; but in the aggregate these stocks are believed to be heavy. All this tends to show that the people of India do not live from hand to mouth in the way described by the Viceroy. The Government take rather too much credit to themselves for overcoming the famine difficulty. Had the people been as thriftless, and short-sighted as Lord Lytton says they are, it might have been impossible to obtain sufficient food from other parts of the world for their subsistence. The famine might have depopulated a half of this Presidency, if it were true that the people are "only a few degrees removed from a state of barbarism." The people may know nothing of Adam Smith, Ricardo, or Mill, but they take much thought of the morrow, and have an extraordinary command over their appetites. If providence like theirs is an indication of barbarism, then the English people must be admitted to be the least barbarous of the nations of the earth.

THE Prefect of Foochow has issued the following emphatic Proclamation against Infanticide:—"It has been found that the drowning of newly-born female infants is of frequent occurrence in places under this prefectural jurisdiction. As a reason for this cruel and outrageous behaviour towards their children, the poor allege that they are without the means to support them; the rich, that they dread the expense of providing them with dowries. The Acting Prefect has repeatedly issued prohibitory proclamations since assuming charge of this post, and has also instructed the Magistrates to arrest delinquents. It has been reported of late that in the neighbourhood of *Shang kan*, under the jurisdiction of the *Min* Magistrate, the practice of female infanticide still exists; it is further reported that in one spot over ten infants have been found drowned, so that there is every reason to fear that this vicious practice extends to other places too. It is the Prefect's duty to draw up the most stringent Supervisory Regulations in order to the reclaiming of people from this rooted habit. The Prefect has instructed the Magistrate to act in this spirit, and has now to issue this Proclamation peremptorily forbidding the practice. Wherefore now know ye all, gentry, elders, scholars, civil and military, and all persons whatsoever in this prefecture that it is your duty to act one and all of you in accordance with the spirit of the following regulations, and exercise a watch upon each other. If any families are found drowning their female infants, it will assuredly be at once reported to the Magistrates, who will severely punish the act in accordance [with law.] If any persons favour and connive at these practices and do not act upon these instructions, on the discovery or report of a case, the hundred-men, neighbours, and relatives will be held equally accountable. No leniency will be shown. Tremble at this! Obey this! Do not disobey! A special Proclamation."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ELLICHPORE, 9TH JAN.

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year, so I crave the indulgence for once of a space in the *Gazette* to jot down the gala days enjoyed at this station. Well might "your own" from Berar name this station the "Paradise of Berar," where the beauty and fashion reside, and where the picturesque scenes of the Satpura range make this station charming and delightful.

New Year's Day dawned with a change in the temperature of a most agreeable nature. The force turned out to commemorate the first anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of *Empress of India*. All the civil officers, subordinates, and a number of natives were present at the general parade. Captain Seton's battery boomed forth the imperial salute of 101 guns of 33, 33, and 34 salvoes, and between each a *feu-de-joie* from the Infantry was fired; after which three hearty cheers were given for the "Empress of India." On New Year's evening the Deputy Commissioner invited the whole of the European community to the middle class school to witness a *tumasha* by the native students. The Head Master read out his authority from Mr. N. B. Dandikar, D. P. I., to observe the 1st January as a public holiday in honour of the "Empress of India's" anniversary. A Brahmin student then came forward and read a loyal address, for which he was loudly applauded; after which four students sung the National Anthem in Marathi. A number of Hindoo students then went through some difficult gymnastic feats. The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore District, Captain Mackenzie, thanked the lad who read the loyal address on behalf of himself and visitors, and promised to represent the evening's proceeding to Sir Richard Meade, the British Resident.

Next came the grand entertainment to the whole of the children of the station, given by the officers of the Civil and Military services, already intimated by "your own" from Akola, and which took place on the evening of the 2nd instant in the spacious Mess-house of the Contingent. The little folks did justice to all the good things that were handed to them by the ladies and gentlemen. On the doors of the Mess-house being thrown open, a rush was made to see the Christmas tree loaded with over two hundred gifts, all selected and sent from Europe by Mrs. Mackenzie, the wife of our popular Deputy Commissioner. After the distribution of the articles, all the ladies, officers, and subordinates sat down to a sumptuous repast, and the entertainment terminated with a dance. On the 5th, the Deputy Commissioner's residence was the centre of attraction, a treat for the school children having been prepared and a few prizes awarded to the 1st class; all the residents were invited. The Deputy Commissioner further said that Mr. Jones, the Commissioner, had taken great interest in the Ellichpore Cantonment School, and ere long he hoped to see it placed on a substantial footing. After the meeting the Deputy Commissioner kindly treated the children and all present to tea, cakes, and sweets. The meeting was a very pleasant one.

THE DOG-SPEARING CASE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 8.

THIS case, which had caused no little commotion amongst the European residents at this station, was disposed of by Colonel Britten, the Cantonment Magistrate, this morning, when he delivered the following finding. The acquittal of Lieutenant Lyons, of the Barrack Department, and as fond of dogs as his accusers, Messrs. Whiting, Clarke, and Larken, was received with much satisfaction:—

THE FINDING.

The accused, John Lyons, Barrack Master of Poona, is in this case charged under the Indian Penal Code, Section 429, with mischief in spearing two valuable dogs. From the evidence before me the facts of the case appear as follows:—On the 26th December last Mr. Larken and Mr. Whiting were looking at some dogs in the Club compound. Mr. Larken had with him his own dog, an English animal worth between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300, he also had with him a dog of Mr. Clerke's, worth Rs. 50. Mr. Whiting had with him his four English greyhounds. The whole of these dogs were loose and were running about, when a pie or pariah dog appeared on the adjoining road. Mr. Whiting's four dogs at once leapt over the hedge of the Club compound and gave chase to the pariah. Mr. Whiting encouraged his dogs on. The dogs with Mr. Larken's—that is, his own dog and Mr. Clerke's dog—joined in with Mr. Whiting's dogs in attacking the pariah, which Mr. Larken's dog caught. The accused person lives in a house on the opposite side of the road to the Club, and his dogs ran out and joined in attacking the pariah. Then the accused came running out of his house, armed with what appeared to be a stick, and began poking at the dogs right and left that were attacking the pariah. Messrs. Larken and Whiting did not interfere, but allowed the accused to keep poking at their dogs until it was discovered by those gentlemen that the accused was armed with a sort of spear, and not a stick as they had at first supposed, and that their dogs were being very severely wounded. They then jumped over the hedge of the club compound, and Mr. Whiting took the spear away from the accused; the accused then, on being taxed by Messrs. Larken and Whiting with injuring their dogs, made some inconsistent statement, saying, "you told me to kill the dog;" "the dog might have been mine;" "I was trying to kill the dog, not yours."

In defence the accused states, that on the day in question he was sitting in his house at breakfast, when he heard some one call out "kill the dog;" he also heard one of his servants say, "our dog is killed." He then armed himself with a stick, to which a spike about 2½ inches long is attached, and ran out of his house, when he saw what he believed was one of his dogs being attacked by several other dogs. He then in defence of his own dog wounded with the spike several of the attacking dogs. That Mr. Whiting then took his (the accused's) spear away, and said that the dog being attacked was a pariah, and on this he (the accused) expressed his regret to Mr. Whiting for the mistake that had been made, and he adds that had he known that the dog being attacked was a pariah and was not his dog, that he would not have interfered. There are several witnesses for the defence. . . .

The accused fully admits having inflicted these wounds on the two dogs, but pleads that he did so in defence of what he thought was his own dog, and on this point I am inclined to think from the evidence that the accused may possibly have thought he was acting in such defence. He saw a number of dogs just outside his own compound biting and mauling a dog like one of his own, but which in the scrimmage he may not have been able to see was not really his own dog, and whilst he was poking and spearing at the attacking dogs, neither of the gentlemen interfered in any way until they saw that their dogs were badly wounded by the accused. The accused then appears—that is, after he had discovered that he had not been defending his own dog—to have expressed his regret to Mr. Whiting. Under Sections 96 and 97 of the Indian Penal Code a person has the right to defend his own property against mischief; and it is possible, as stated above, that the accused may have thought that his property, namely, his dog, was being attacked and mischief being done to it. Under Section 99 of the Indian Penal Code, "the right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence," and in this case, if the accused believed he was defending his own dog, I do not see that he inflicted unnecessary harm, for he was poking and spearing at the attacking dogs for some time before they were beaten off, one dog even continuing to maul the dog that the accused thought was his own dog, after it had been speared. The chief point against the accused is, I think, that where he made the contradictory and inconsistent statements to Mr. Whiting as to his, the accused's reasons for spearing the dogs. The accused does not even now at his examination clearly explain away how he made such contradictory statements to Mr. Whiting. I can, however, hardly believe that any European in the position the accused fills would deliberately, out of mischief, stab two or three valuable English dogs, and I do not think that the evidence, on the whole, would warrant the accused being convicted. There are some doubts in the case, I consider, but I have only doubts, and the accused is acquitted under Section 220, Criminal Procedure Code.

T. E. BRITTEN,
Magistrate 1st Class, and J. P.

Thus ends the dog-spearing case. I may add that Mr. Cassinath Purushram Gadghill, Pleader for the prosecution, strained every point to obtain a conviction, but Mr. N. X. Xavier, who appeared with Mr. John O. King (Mooktyars) for the defence, handled the case well in favour of the accused.

THE NERIAD MILL MANAGEMENT.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "P. S." to the letter of your correspondent, Mr. Hurrylall Mohunlal, was no doubt intended to draw me; but it shall not do that any more than is strictly necessary on behalf of my colleague, who is so wantonly attacked in his absence. Mr. Javerilal is closely engaged at Neriad in doing his utmost for the interests of the concern which Mr. Hurrilal and his two or three backers seek to injure to the utmost extent of their misused ability.

All that is needful in reply, so far as the public is concerned, is to say that these cavils and blunders retailed in his long letter to which you have so liberally afforded space were all replied to, and more also, at the general meeting on the 20th ultimo. This is the very substantial reason why it was not needful for me to make any speech at the said meeting, though I was quite prepared to do so.

At the request of Mr. Hurrilal and his friends, and with the consent of the Chairman, Mr. Javerilal spoke chiefly in Guzeratee, and for this reason his very effective replies to the slanders and gup with which Mr. Hurrilal had been plied by his confidents could not appear in your report. That the secretary's reply was accepted as sufficient and satisfactory by the shareholders, who rather than your general readers are the persons best able to judge of the matters in question, is abundantly proved by the following passages in your reports:—

A Hindu shareholder.—We are very glad of these explanations. A worthy chairman like you, and a board of directors containing men like Mr. Vurjeevundass and Mr. Vundravundass, have our entire confidence.

As to the secretary's explanation about the well, Mr. Raghunath said it was a step making a provision against a drought, and he thought it was a wise provision to make.
* * * * *

Mr. Raghunath.—I think the secretary has now answered all the objeceions, and I hope the shareholders are satisfied with them.

Mr. Hurrilal.—I am satisfied with the explanations, and I withdraw my proposition; but do not let the company's credit suffer.

The chairman.—We will not allow the company's credit to suffer in any way, for that would be to let our own credit suffer. (Cheers.)

The chairman's proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, seconded by by Mr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Harda, and carried, "That the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company deserve the thanks of the meeting for their exertions during the past year."

The chairman.—We have simply done our duty; but I may say we have given our best attention to the promotion of the interests of the company.

Mr. Hurrilal.—We are convinced that you have done a great deal in the interest of the shareholders.

A Hindoo shareholder.—The directors are entitled to our best thanks, because they have done their utmost for our-benefit.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

That Mr. Hurrilal's invidious and random criticisms were beside the mark and out of date will be sufficiently apparent from the following pertinent remarks by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote on that occasion.

Mr. Raghunath Khote said he had simply to make one observation, and it was this. The articles of association provided for the appointment of auditors by the shareholders; and the object of it was that shareholders might appoint persons in whom they had confidence. The present accounts had been examined by the auditors, who found them to be correct. Now, this was not a meeting to examine the accounts item by item; and if the shareholders had no confidence in their own auditors, they might appoint for the next year others in whom they had confidence.

If after every clique of dissatisfied shareholders or disappointed rivals have not only been beaten but acknowledged their defeat in the general meeting of the company to which they belong, are permitted to rush into print, then the Russo-Turkish War and all the special correspondents will be driven from the field together. No newspapers that ever were or can be published in Bombay would suffice for an arena in which questions and disputes disposed of at properly constituted general meetings—as was this now hashed-up tirade of Mr. Hurrilal's—should be discussed over again, eked out with malicious personalities, as is the case in the letter which I am thus unwillingly compelled to notice. Mr. Hurrilal, of course, is only following instructions, but his instructions and authorities are marked and known. The only interests the general public has in this affair is this: It is well known that the chief bane of the cotton mill industry on this side of India has been that the companies have been often beset by sinister personal interests inimical to the legitimate interest of the general body of the shareholders. It was an evil influence of this kind that some of Mr. Hurrilal's instructors desired to fasten on the Neriad Company. They over-reached themselves and were check-mated; hence these slanders and reiterated misrepresentations. For the general body of shareholders the position and business experience of our directors afford sufficient guarantee that their interests are certain to be well looked after.—Yours, &c.,

January 9. W. M. WOOD.

A VOLUNTEER COMPANY FOR COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those of the residents of Colaba who are fit and proper food for powder would support the object of "A Colabaite" to raise an additional volunteer company, for the purpose of making Captain Morland a captain of volunteers and your correspondent and another, lieutenants, if it could be effected by raising recruits who have not already joined, but they will certainly oppose it if, as I believe is intended, the company is to be formed by seducing warriors from the companies they at present belong to. Captain Morland and your correspondent would undoubtedly be weighty additions to the Volunteer Corps, but even they would, in my opinion, be dearly purchased by attenuating the companies already formed, which are numerically weak, for the purpose of embellishing the Army List with their names.

ANOTHER COLABAITE.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Vert Vert	Offenbach.
Overture	Mannschaft an Bord	Suppe.
Valse	Doctrinen	Strauss.
Coro and Quartett	Attila	Verdi.
Selection	Mose in Egitto	Rossini.
Polka	Flattergold	Faust.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court, Original Jurisdiction Side, re-opens to-day after the Christmas holidays.

ON Tuesday afternoon General Kennedy left Bombay for Madras, where he will remain for a short time longer before resuming his duties in this Presidency.

THE Head-Quarters and Service Company of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, with band and colours, arrived at Colaba on the evening of the 8th instant from Ahmednuggur.

ACTING CLERK OF THE CROWN.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence of Mr. John Macpherson from Bombay.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 5th January, was 51 feet and 8 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 54 feet and 1 tenth.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose woes make him poetical, sends us a string of verses about the Law School, the gist of which appears to be that the law books sent out from England do not find their way to the library for the use of students, but are kept by the lecturers for their own use.

THE case in which Blaney, late Station Master of Allahabad, is charged with receiving bribes from Madras mahajuns, in order to facilitate their sending grain to the famine districts, was called on in the Court of the Sessions Judge on Monday. The accused did not put in an appearance, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, his bail being escheated.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo, named Mansing Goobarsing, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two years' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of cheating Heera Vella, and dishonestly inducing him to deliver wearing apparel and sundry other articles of the value of Rs. 165-4 and Rs. 225 in cash, by representing that he was an official of the Baroda State, and that he would engage complainant in the construction of a building at Baroda.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Arthur Howard *alias* Alfred Turner, a seaman of H.M.'s Ship Undaunted, who was in the affray between three European Police officers and seamen deserters of H. M.'s Ship Undaunted on Saturday last, was charged with assaulting Mr. Constable Atkinson in the execution of his duty on that date. The case was postponed for hearing to the 17th instant, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

SUICIDE.—Last evening an inquest was held on the body of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee at his residence in Sookia Street, Grant Road. It appears he has been ailing for some time, and that at one o'clock yesterday morning he took a poisonous dose of sulphate of mercury and soon after inflicted a superficial wound with a razor on his throat. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by administering to himself a poisonous dose of sulphate of mercury. The funeral of the deceased will take place this morning.

LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company, now in liquidation, was held on Tuesday last at its registered office, 3, Church Lane, Captain John Dixon in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the liquidators' report being read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Thakersey Narronjee, that the accounts and report submitted by the liquidators be, and are hereby, adopted and confirmed. Proposed by Mr. Thakersey Narronjee, and seconded by Mr. Cooverjee Lilladhur, that the affairs of the company are fully and fairly wound up. Proposed by Mr. Cooverjee Lilladhur, and seconded by Mr. Hunsraj Bhugwandas, that the books of accounts and other records of the company be deposited with Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., the liquidators. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BENEVOLENT LIBRARY.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Benevolent Library was held in the Library Hall on the 5th instant. Among those present were, Rao Nana Morobs, Bhaskarrao Balcrushnajee, and Babajee Cassinathjee, Esquires, Drs. Ruttonjee R. Dadina and Rustomjee Merwanjee, and several others. From the chairman's speech and the committee's report, it appears that, owing to the diminution in the number of subscribers, the monthly income falls short of the expenditure by Rs. 30 per month. Mr. Bhaskarrao Balcrushnajee made several useful suggestions, among others that a subscription list be started among the members, and that the aid of charitably disposed gentlemen in and out of Bombay be solicited. It was hoped that this appeal, on behalf of this institution, now about thirty years old, and its utility being so great, will be liberally responded to, especially at a time when it is most needed. Messrs. Babajee Cassinath and Ramchunder Keshowjee have joined the direction. Rao Nana and Mr. Bhaskarrao opened the donation list to which Messrs. Pandurung Saccaramjee, D. Venkatesh, and N. S. Rain added their names. This institution is deserving of public support.

WE hear that Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Hydrabad, is going home on sick leave at once. Captain F. J. Wise is expected to return to Kurrachee by to-morrow's mail steamer, when he will take charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, and Captain G. B. Simpson, who is now acting for him, will, we presume, return to his permanent appointment at Hydrabad in place of Mr. Henderson.—*Beacon.*

THE KIRKEE CRIM CON CASE.—This case was again before the Acting Sessions Judge and Assessors on the 8th, when the case for the defence was completed and the opinion of the Assessors was taken. As promised in our yesterday's issue, we give a more detailed statement of the proceedings. The accused William Thorpe, S Battery, B Brigade, R. H. A., was charged first under sec. 497 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed adultery with Mary Ann, the wife of Thomas Templeton, of M Battery, 1st Brigade, R. A., second with having abducted the said Mary Ann Templeton, and third with theft. The first witness called was Thomas Templeton, the complainant, who stated that he was formerly a warrant officer in the Bombay Ordnance Department, that in October 1875 he was charged with having committed a criminal breach of trust, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, from which imprisonment, however, he was released in September of last year. At the time he was sent to prison, his wife was in possession of a considerable balance, and that over and above that she received free quarters in the Kirkee lines, eight rupees per mensem for herself and two rupees eight annas for each child, also a full ration for herself and a half one for each child. That up to January 1877 his wife frequently visited him in jail; after that time her visits ceased, but there were frequent communications by letter. On his release from jail he went to the 2nd Queen's, Ghorepoorie, in accordance with orders received. Afterwards he went to Kirkee, and from what he there learned he discovered his wife had run away to Madras, and he lodged a complaint against the prisoner in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, who also granted a search warrant to enable him to search the prisoner's kit. On doing so the letters produced were found. Afterwards he proceeded to Madras and found his wife, who was brought back and who has since been confined. After his wife's confinement, complainant went to her box, and found knives and forks marked 3417 and the initials "W. T." and a hankerchief marked "M. A. Thorp." At this stage of the proceedings the evidence of prisoner's brother and sister, taken on commission in Madras, was read. The brother, Eddy Thorpe, denied that that was his name, and that prisoner was his brother, and also stated he could not write. The sister, Mrs. McIntosh, said that she had received a letter from Poona apparently from her brother, but that it was not in his handwriting. Mrs. Mary Ann Templeton was next placed in the box, and, on being sworn, stated that complainant was her husband, and the circumstances of his imprisonment. She said that she and her husband had lived together very unhappily, and that knowing she had done wrong, she had run away through fear. She further said that her husband was not the father of her last child born in December, but that Mr. Freeman, of Poona, who had lately proceeded to England, was. She denied that she had had any criminal intercourse with the prisoner, and also that she had lived with his relatives whilst in Madras. The next witness, Chimmi, was the ayah of Mrs. Templeton, and deposed to seeing the prisoner frequently during the day in her (Mrs. Templeton's) quarters, and also on certain occasions during the night. She complained to Bombardier Maxwell, M-1, of Mrs. Templeton's conduct, and he came on two occasions to her quarters for the purpose of catching the prisoner; but failed to do so, although on one occasion, after the Bombardier was gone, she saw prisoner crawl from under the cot and leave the house. This witness's evidence was not given in a very satisfactory manner, her memory requiring refreshing at times. The remainder of the witnesses simply spoke as to seeing prisoner with Mrs. Templeton on certain occasions. The letters which were found in prisoner's box were then read, the purport of which we gave yesterday. This closed the case for the prosecution. The prisoner then, at the request of the Judge, stated that he was not aware that any of the complainant's witnesses bore him any ill-will, but that the whole thing was a *bribed up affair*, and that he was perfectly innocent. The witnesses for the defence were principally to speak as to his duties, and to show that, if he discharged them properly, it was almost impossible for him to have gone to Mrs. Templeton's house at the times mentioned by the prosecution. They also showed that owing to the excellent regulations in force at Kirkee for the maintenance of discipline, a man if absent could not escape detection. The prisoner received an excellent character from his Commanding Officer and Sergeant-Major. After hearing the remarks of the pleaders both for the defence and prosecution, His Honour asked the Assessors for their opinion and their reasons for the same, directing them to confine themselves to the charge of adultery only. They were unanimously of opinion that the evidence produced by the prosecution had failed to establish the guilt of the prisoner. His Honour will give his decision at 10 o'clock to-day (Wednesday).—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE annual treat to the children of the Byculla Schools was given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday evening, the children feasted according to the fashion of the Xmas and New Year season, and had dance afterwards; and last night a public *tamasha* took place. The play-shed attached to the schools was prettily decorated and lighted with gas, and at the further end, where the school children were seated, there were two mighty Xmas trees loaded with toys and other things dear to the juvenile affections. These were distributed amongst the children and afterwards a pretty display of fireworks took place. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and all present—the children of a large "growth" as well as those of less advanced years and smaller stature—appeared to enjoy themselves immensely."

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A FOLLOWER OF THE RAJAH OF PALITANA.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mahadewsing Jussabhoy was brought up on remand, and charged with doing an act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder.

Mr. Cleveland, the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Sayanjee for the defence.

Before the hearing of the case was proceeded with, His Worship said:—"Before the investigation commences, I wish to correct a misapprehension in which the public may have fallen, as regards the view taken by this Court of the serious offence with which the prisoner is charged from the account which has appeared in the public papers. These accounts must have been furnished second hand, as no reporters were present on the occasion when the case was called on for hearing. When Mr. Budroodeen asked on behalf of complainants to be allowed to withdraw the charge, I distinctly declined to do anything of the kind, and also refused Mr. Sayanee's application to release the prisoner on bail. At the next hearing, Mr. Sayanee called Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, under whose treatment the wounded men were, to prove the nature of the wounds; and he stated on oath that the wounds were not serious, and that the men were recovering. On this evidence I thought that the charge would resolve itself into one of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous instrument, which is clearly a bailable offence, and I ordered the prisoner to be released on bail; but Mr. Crummy, who was not present, came soon after and brought to the notice of the Court a complete statement of the case. I thereupon declined bail, and remanded prisoner to jail. An application for his release was again made on Saturday last, but I did not grant it."

After the above remarks by His Worship, Mr. Cleveland desired to see the evidence of Dr. Atmaram, which was taken before the Court on the last occasion, which His Worship read. Mr. Cleveland then proceeded to examine the witnesses for the prosecution. Bahadoor Khan deposed—I am in the service of the Thakoor of Palitana, who is now residing at Mahaluximee; the name of the prisoner is Mahadewsing Dussabhoy; he is a *gerasia* of the Thakoor of Palitana. He came with the Thakoor of Palitana as a friend of the son of the Thakoor. Since he came to Bombay he has been living in the same premises as the Thakoor. About 15 or 16 days ago I was on duty at the residence of the Thakoor. I had seen the prisoner that day; he appeared to be very melancholy. He was lying down on a sofa with a cloth over his face. At about half-past 12 o'clock on that night, I heard a voice, like blows on a table, which appeared to come from the room in which the son of the Thakoor was sleeping; the prisoner was also sleeping in the same room. The prisoner then ran out. I noticed at a distance of a few paces the prisoner's uncle, Gugjeebhoy Kunterbhoy, when the prisoner said to him, "Uncle I am going." At that time I saw a sword in prisoner's right hand, which he raised and struck his uncle, saying, "I am going." Immediately after he ran away out of the door of the compound. I went in pursuit, but did not overtake him. When I returned to the Thakoor's residence, I saw Chatoolal, the prince's tutor, sitting by the Thakoor; he was bleeding from a wound on the left breast. I also saw the prisoner's uncle bleeding from a wound on the right thigh. I heard on that night that Gugjeebhoy's sword was missing. I identify this sword as belonging to Gugjeebhoy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sayanee.—Gugjeebhoy is a constant companion of the Thakoor's son, and so is Chotoolal, who is tutor, and also to one or two other boys of the Thakoor. The prisoner appeared to be melancholy for three or four days before this occurrence; he was otherwise a well behaved youth. I do not know of any quarrel between the wounded men and the prisoners I did not hear any angry words before I heard the noise of blows on the table.

Re-examined by Mr. Clevland—The prisoner's father was a mad man; the prisoner appeared melancholy; he would sometimes take his meals regularly and sometimes not. I never before noticed any melancholy symptoms in the prisoner before this occurred; he always appeared to be a fit companion for the Thakoor's son. Prisoner did not go out for a drive with the Thakoor's son on the evening previous to this occurrence, nor for three or four days previous.

Meeta Hajee, another sepoy in the service of the Thakoor of Palitana, was next examined. His evidence was to the same effect as that of the first witness. The case was then postponed for hearing to the 23rd instant, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

The prisoner, during the proceedings, feigned madness and pretended not to give the slightest attention to what was going on. He sat down in the dock, and at interavals rose and paced about in a bombastic style.

THE HINDUSTANI STUDENT.

O pity the woes of poor Pat,
Who strove very hard to acquire
The language of Baboos so fat,
To pass in the standard that's "Higher."

He first read the "Garden and Spring,"
'Twas writ by Mir Ammon of Dilli;
Ye powers, if that's not the thing
To drive one demented and silly.

Then he'd *bat-chit* and exercise, too,
And *arzees* (petitions I mean),
Some green, and some red, and some blue,
But none of them decently clean.

They were steeped in the grease of past age,
And not over sweet to the smell,
But how many had handled each page,
Not even the moonshee could tell.

And then came the "Baital Pachisi,"
A book that is full of queer stories,
O faith! that's the book that'll plase ye,
With its tales full of demons and houris.

Now the unfortunate youth had no sooner
From this well undefiled deeply sucked,
Then he went to a board held in Poona,
And got ignominiously plucked.

—*Poona Observer.* A VICTIM.

THE ORDER OF THE IMPERIAL FEEDING-BOTTLE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

FOR the purpose of commemorating the auspicious fact, that Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the title of Empress of India on the 1st January 1877, Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to create a new Order for the exclusive benefit and encouragement of the rising generation. In the Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Imperial Order of the Indian Empire, the Sovereign possesses the means of rewarding virtue in persons of the male persuasion, who have done eminent service to Herself, or her aforesaid Indian Empire, or have established the fact of their being the sons of their respective parents, or who have done nothing at all. And in the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Her Majesty has now secured the means of marking her gracious approval of ladies who love their lords, as well as of those who would love their lords if they had lords to love. It only remains to crown the edifice by establishing an Order of Chivalry for the decoration of babes and sucklings, with an emblem suggestive of nourishment and peace. The order of the Imperial Feeding-Bottle is therefore established by Royal Statute. It will be composed of three classes, the 1st to consist of three-year olds, the 2nd of two-year olds, and the 3rd of babes in arms. The members of the three classes will wear the badge, an India-rubber ring, pendant by a red ribbon round the neck, or waist. The badge will have the motto of the order "Rock a By Baby, on the Tree Top," neatly engraved on its outer circumference.

THE STATE RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—In a former letter I pointed out some facts regarding the general management of State Railways; but on no line that I then mentioned has there been such a state of chaos as on the Tirhoot State Railway. Begun during the Bengal Famine of 1874, it inherited the principles of the reckless waste of money, which gave Sir Richard Temple a Baronetcy; and to lavish waste was added what would almost appear to have been a fixed determination never to improve. As on other lines, no adequate arrangements were made for appointing men of technical knowledge to the railway, when it was first opened to traffic. In accounts things had got to such a pass, that the authorities seem to shun even acknowledging to themselves how bad affairs really were, and no surprise was expressed when in 1876 it was discovered that sums aggregating over forty thousand rupees were due to the railway and had been due for about two years.

It was not till 1876 that the hands of the authorities were forced, by the appointment to the line of an Examiner thoroughly conversant with railway accounts, who soon found out how matters stood, and set to work to remedy defects. This was no easy matter; and as regards past accounts, it may well be doubted whether they were ever properly settled. The reign of law, however, that was instituted, brought matters to notice which would otherwise have been passed over; such, for instance, as a moonshee, on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem, making as much as Rs. 800 in one week, by sending in false muster-rolls. The prosecution and conviction of this man, no doubt, had a very good effect; but an incident like this only serves to show how carelessness, or want of proper management, may lead to frauds and waste of public money. In stores it is impossible to say how much was wasted during 1874 and 1875. So badly were the accounts kept that so late as 1876, when an indent for a quantity of miscellaneous articles was sent in, including, amongst other things, hand signal lamps, and an inquiry was made as to what had become of those already supplied, the only information available was—that some one "remembered that during the famine *a quantity* of hand signal lamps were supplied." The vague date "during the famine," and the want of precision as to the number supplied, sufficiently prove, that such a system must result in very great waste of public property. In the present instance it undoubtedly did so, and I only wish we had some reliable information as to the value of the stores wasted; but as Government themselves have shunned the inquiry, it is impossible to make even a rough estimate of what was wasted. Unlike other railways, the locomotives on this line were looked after from the first by a practical man, and the result is that there has not been an unfair deterioration in the value of stock, such as had taken place on other lines before qualified men were engaged to look after the engines.

When the line was re-opened in the latter end of 1875, the accounts were placed under the charge of an Examiner living at Parbuttipore, and the Engineer-in-Chief lived at Dinapore, on the other side of the Ganges. A letter sent from the headquarters of the line in Tirhoot to the Examiner took about 3½ days to reach him, and a letter to the Engineer-in-Chief, owing to the train arrangements, could not be replied to under 3 days, and this on a line only forty miles long. Add to these things the fact that there was no official experience in traffic matters, and we need not wonder that the result was so unsatisfactory.

It is not easy for the general public to understand how much loss a want of proper supervision may cause even on a small line like this; but I can quote one incident, from which we can deduce facts that will come home to all. When things began to be put into proper order in 1876, it was found that a large number of passengers never paid railway fares, and orders were accordingly issued and steps taken to put a stop to the practice. The first day that the orders were enforced, it was found that in one train about 30 passengers were travelling without any tickets, and the sum of about Rs. 16 was collected from them for fares. Now at this time two trains were running daily, the one up and the other down; and taking the amount of Rs. 16 as the average amount out of which the railway was defrauded by each train, we arrive at the fact that in a half-year the loss to the railway under this one head was Rs. 5,840, or in all probability something like 20 per cent. of what the earnings from passengers should have been. In the face of such evidence, I would ask whether the goods earnings were reduced in the same way. No one will now be surprised to hear that the working expenses for the first half of 1876 were as high as 75 per cent. of the earnings.

The purchase of the guaranteed lines by the State is intimately connected with the question of Indian finance, and I would commend the facts here brought forward to the notice of those who advocate their purchase, on the ground that the State would work them more cheaply than the Companies. On what grounds these assertions are made I am at a loss to discover; and I trust that until the State Railways are properly managed we shall hear no more about the purchase of guaranteed lines. I do not think that I am unjust in saying that the Government have yet to prove that they are competent to manage a railway; but there are more potent arguments than this, which are apt to be lost sight of. With the purchase of the East Indian Railway, the Government would also purchase the coal mines owned by the Company, and we should have the Government competing in this branch of industry with other Coal Companies and launching itself into a perfectly new commercial enterprise.

In the dim future we see the Government making coal-mining, like other industries in which it has embarked, a State monopoly, and one more direct outlet for English enterprise closed to British capitalists. But the evil will not end here. If the monopoly of railways leads to the monopoly of coal mines, to what will the monopoly of coal mines lead? Probably to some sort of monopoly in iron, and so things would go on, till the quarter part of the industries of the country are in the hands of Government and the mass of the unofficial European population who have done so much for the enterprise of the country vanish from India.

To what else, indeed, are things drifting, and what will the effect of the change be on the finances of the country? If we judge by the results of the commercial enterprises already undertaken by Government, namely, the Telegraphs, Canals, and State Railways—none of which are paying—we can only conclude that all this must end in bankruptcy. Let Government prove its ability for commercial enterprises by better managemnt of those they already have in hand, and it will then be time to discuss the advisability, or otherwise, of Government monopolies.

HAS ENGLAND BECOME A SPENDTHRIFT?

(*Spectator.*)

IN a letter to the *Economist* which merits all the attention it has attracted, Mr. Rathbone, member for Liverpool, raises a question of extreme importance to the future prosperity of the country. It has reference to a matter which for some time has been giving rise to so much uneasiness that, in their last report, the Commissioners of Customs feel called upon to discuss it at considerable length—the growing excess, that is, of our imports over our exports. The conclusion respecting it to which Mr. Rathbone comes are, that the country has overspent its income and is eating into its savings; that this extravagance will necessarily cause stringency in the money market, which in turn will bring into difficulties all who are trading unsoundly; and that, in consequence, prudent merchants ought to beware. The grounds upon which these alarming conclusions are based demand serious consideration. During the fifteen years 1860—1874 the excess of the value of our imports over that of our exports averaged, according to the Board of Trade returns, 56,000,000*l.* per annum; in 1874 it had risen to 72,000,000*l.*; and if the course of trade to the end of this month continues such as it was up to the close of October, the excess this year will reach the enormous sum of 142,000,000*l.* In other words, it will very nearly have doubled in three years. This is unquestionably a startling addition to the overbalance on the wrong side of our account with the rest of the world. Mr. Rathbone examines one by one the funds from which payment is properly provided for the debt thus incurred, and he expresses his conviction that the savings of the country have not increased in the meantime. If so, one of two things, he contends, must be true; either the profits of our foreign trade before 1874 were so great that we laid by annually 70,000,000*l.*, or else we are now paying for our augmented imports out of capital—that is to say, we are impoverishing ourselves. The former supposition is declared incredible; and consequently the latter is pronounced to be proved.

But are we rigorously confined to these alternatives? The value of the exports is based on the prices prevailing here at the time of shipment. In many cases, however, they are probably fixed too low by the shippers in order to lesson the exorbitant duties imposed on British goods in several foreign countries. If so, the declared value would not represent the price even in the hands of the manufacturers However this may be, it certainly does not include the freight to the foreign market, the cost of insurance, and the commission charges, the greater part of which at any rate are earned by British ship-owners, underwriters, and agents. The total payments to this country for the exports, then, exceed the declared value by at least these charges. On the other hand, the value of the imports is their value at the port of shipment, *plus* the charges of conveyance, insurance, and commission. The larger part of these charges also are earned by Englishmen. To ascertain the real excess of the imports over the exports, we should consequently add the greater part of these charges to the exports and subtract them from the imports. Many attempts have been made to do this approximately, but sufficient data do not exist to arrive at certainty. So long, however, as the point is undetermined, we can never feel sure that we are not fighting windmills. If, for example, when the balance-sheet of our trade was made up at the close of 1874, it happened that, instead of being in debt to the rest of the world as the result of that year's dealing to the extent of 72,000,000*l.*, we really netted a profit of that amount, the addition to the imports which has since been made would barely equalize the two sides of the account. It is to be borne in mind, therefore, that we are dealing with a question, the fundamental condition of which is doubtful. Assuming, however, that the imports do really and very largely exceed the exports in value, there is another branch of the foreign trade available to settle the balance. We build ships for foreign Governments and foreign ship-owners, and the payments due to us on that account can be used to discharge debts incurred abroad. Mr. Rathbone, while addmitting that the ship-building trade has continued fairly prosperous, contends that it is likely to feel depression in the immediate future. That may be, but so far the depression has not come, and these earnings have served as a set-off against the augmented excess of imports. Moreover, this country has the greatest carrying trade in the world, and, as Mr. Rathbone himself concedes, that trade has not fallen off. Here is another large fund applicable to the payment of debts abroad. Lastly, for more than two centuries we have been continually investing abroad. We have lent to Governments, to Municipalities, to Railway Companies, and other commercial associations, and we have also established plantations and factories. During the years immediately preceding 1874 we added enormously to these investments. It is quite true, no doubt, as Mr. Rathbone urges, that many of them have proved disastrous. They, however, are only a fraction of the whole; many of the others have turned out prosperously. And the interest on the entire capital invested may be used, and is used, for redressing the balance of trade. There are the three sources—exports, the non-export foreign trade, such as ship-building and the carrying trade, and the interest and profits from capital invested abroad—from which payments can be made in foreign countries without parting with gold or drawing upon our capital. Mr. Rathbone contends that these sources have not augmented, which is probably true. The Board of Trade returns prove that the exports have not increased in value; the discredit into which foreign securities have fallen demonstrate the losses which have fallen upon their holders; and neithership-building nor the carrying trade has been so exceptionally profitable as to warrant the belief that they much augment our aggregate receipts from abroad. So far Mr. Rathbone has made out his case. But when he proceeds to draw the further inference that the whole of these funds do not suffice to cover the excess of imports over exports, whatever that excess may amount to, we should like to have evidence instead of mere conjecture.

It would naturally be expected that if, as a nation, we are not only spending our whole income, but also drawing upon our past savings, we should see the usual indications of such extravagance. When our foreign debts cannot be discharged in any of the ways above pointed out, there would seem to be but one resource left—to pay them in gold. But the slight drain of gold which we have witnessed of late was not to the countries to which we are deeply indebted. Nor was it of the magnitude which the theory we are considering would suggest. Mr. Rathbone's reply on this point merits close attention. In 1873, he reminds us, the vast construction of railways in which the world has for a generation been busily engaged came at least to a temporary stop. We had supplied a very large proportion of the capital for the work, and this capital its cessation set free. At the same time, the opening of the Suez Canal revolutionized the trade with the East. Formerly our merchants brought home the tea, cotton, silk, and other commodities required in Europe for consumption or manufacture, and Continental traders came to London to buy what they wanted. Now the commodities may be ordered by telegraph in Bombay, Melbourne, or elsewhere, and sent direct to Trieste, Marseilles, or Lyons. In this way, again, the vast British capital employed in the distribution of this trade has been set free. Amidst the depression which has weighed upon the commercial world since 1873 there has been no employment for much of this capital and consequently it may have been spent in paying for imports without causing appreciable inconvenience. Of course the country would be poorer by the amount so spent, for it would no longer exist to earn income; and the want of it would be severely felt on the revival of enterprise. But in the present slackness its destruction would be almost unnoticed. All this is, no doubt, possible, but Mr. Rathbone adduces no proof that it has actually occurred. Further, there has during the same period been going on, we are reminded, a continuous sale of foreign securities by British holders. The repudiation of their liabilities by so many Governments, the disclosures of the Foreign Loans Committee, and the political uncertainties of the time, have all combined to depreciate those securities and induce extensive sales of them. During the past twelve months, for example, there has been almost continuous selling of Russian bonds, and large numbers of American securities also have been disposed of. Mr. Rathbone suggests, for he does not attempt to prove, that the securies so parted with have served to pay for imports. To some extent this appears to have been done. But does it follow, therefore, that we are spending our savings in consumable articles? We submit, not necessarily. It is to the United States, we believe, that payments in bonds have been made; but the circumstances of the United States are peculiar. For more than four years they have been suffering a depression of unprecedented severity. In consequence they have been obliged to restrict their foreign purchases, and with eager enterprize they have been pushing their sales. The result is that their exports now greatly exceed their imports; in other words, they are trade creditors of the rest of the world. But the failure of three successive harvests, and the blockade of the South Russian ports at this very moment, increase our American imports. As the United States are creditors of the rest of the world, there is a scarcity of commercial bills on them; consequently, we must pay for the excess of our imports either by transmitting gold, or by means of the interest due to us on former investments, or by exporting bonds, unless we can find some country to which America owes a balance, and which itself is in our debt, such as China. If the Indian famine expenditure by Government and British traders renders unavailable for the time our command over the Eastern trade, and if also the interest due on old investments does not discharge our obligations, it may very well be found preferable to export securities rather than gold; and yet there may be no consumption of capital. The sale of the securities may be tempted by the demand for them in the United States, and the capital set free may be simply transferred to some home undertaking; or, perhaps, to supply the starving population of Madras and Bombay. In short, the phenomenon which alarms Mr. Rathbone may be partly a transfer of capital and partly a calling of it home from finished, doubtful, or unprofitable undertakings abroad in preparations for the expected loans and outburst of enterprise on the close of the war.

We have pointed out the flaws, or perhaps we should rather say the missing links, in Mr. Rathbone's argument, but at the same time we readily admit that his warning deserves the gravest consideration. Of course we would not represent the mere increase of our imports as an evil. If we can pay for these imports without encroaching upon our savings, and if we can buy them more cheaply than we could produce them, clearly the larger they are the better. But if those conditions are not fulfilled, we are plainly wasting our substance. We need say nothing of the extravagance of paying for consumption out of capital. We are, however, guilty of equal waste if we import what we could produce on equally cheap terms. The great increase of our imports of late is on articles of food and drink. If we could grow larger harvests, and feed more numerous flocks and herds by more judicious farming, as economically as we can procure our foreign supplies, it is evident that we are wasting our resources. And that this is the case few persons who have given attention to the subject can seriously doubt. Although, then, Mr. Rathbone appears to us to exaggerate, we are not disposed to deny that there is much truth in his contention. The cause of his exaggeration seems to be his confusion of capital with income. He writes throughout as if he regarded all imports as expenditure to be met out of income, but clearly raw materials are capital. They are intended to be worked up and sold again with a profit. So likewise he says expressly that payments made by means of exports, the carrying trade, or ship-building are made out of income. But surely the exports and newly-built ships represent the return of circulating capital used up as well as profits. Lastly, he regards the settlement of abalance by means of gold as an encroachment upon capital. It is not, however, necessarily so; for gold may represent either income or capital. Will Mr. Rathbone contend that, if on a certain day he finds it cheaper to transmit gold to a foreign correspondent than to buy the few bills tuat are to be had, he is paying out of capital if he adopts the cheaper method, and paying out of income if he adopts the dearer? Still, in spite of exaggeration and confusion, Mr. Rathbone has opened an important subject and supported his views by arguments which merit very careful investigation.

A STRANGE advertisement.—The following has appeared in Calcutta:—

NOTICE.

A number of bad letters have been sent to my husband, Mr.—— Engine Driver, E. I. R., and to put a stop to this letter,-writing, I feel myself compelled to insert the following for general information:—

I was married to Mr.—— under the name of Mrs.—— in the E. I. Railway Church, Allahabad, but then my husband was still living, and I had been separated from him over 7 years, Mr.—— died in Agra in 1876, and I was then again married in the Convent Chapel, Agra.

I beg to give notice to all writing such letters, that, if repeated, I will take legal steps.

IRRIGATION AND CANALS IN INDIA.

(*Times.*)

SIR ARTHUR COTTON and Mr. Bright made out between them a very grave indictment against the English Government of India. It is held up as almost equally criminal for what it has done and for what it has neglected to do. It has wasted money in doing what was not wanted, while it has omitted just the work which lay most ready to its hands. First comes Sir Arthur Cotton, and so to say, prepares the ground from which Mr. Bright's attack is to be directed. A sum of not less than £160,000,000 sterling has, Sir Arthur Cotton points out, been spent on the Indian railway system. The result is to be seen in 7,000 miles of railways, worked at an annual loss of some £3,000,000 of money. By way of contrast with this, we are told of irrigation works on which a few hundreds of thousands have been laid out and which bring in their 15, their 21 or their 86 per cent. of net profit. This is the basis figures on which Mr. Bright takes his stand, and he makes very short work indeed of Governments and Railways and Famines. The state of things he discovers in India is, at first sight, far from promising for the prevention of Faminesin the future. He has a very black catalogue to show of the dreadful effects of these visitations in the past. Three million victims to starvation in the course of ten years, and half a million more as the further account with which the past year is to be debited—such, on Mr. Bright's showing, is the result of the system which the Indian Government has been following. But the sad picture is, even so, not yet complete. India which has been thought an exceedingly rich country, is in reality, Mr. Bright truly declares, poor one. Taxation is high, so high that it cannot easily be increased at any point. The revenue is derived in great part from very questionable sources—the opium traffic, for instance, and the tax on the consumption of salt—or it is screwed out of the unhappy cultivator by the exaction of the utmost farthing that can be drawn from him in the form of rent. Yet, in spite of the high pressure under which Indian finance is carried on, there is generally a deficit on the year's accounts; and with a regularly recurring deficit comes, as a matter of course, the prospect of national bankruptcy and total loss of credit. What, we ask in despair, is to be the remedy for all these complex disorders? Mr. Bright is ready with an answer. Spend twenty-five millions of money on irrigation work and the whole matter will settle itself. India has got already land sun, cultivators—everything, in short, except water. Let it have water, and there will be nothing left to ask for. The twenty-five millions grow, it is true, in the course of a few paragraphs into thirty millions. But what are five millions more of less when the existence of an Empire is at stake, and when the money which is laid out may all bring in a possible 86 per cent.? As we listen to Mr. Bright's calculations we are lost in amazement at the wilful obstinacy of theGovernment which has been so long blind to its most obvious interests. The Indian Secretary at home and the Indian Viceroy at Calcutta may share the blame between them as they please. Mr. Bright has hard words in abundance for both of them. To supply India with water is, he considers, just as obvious a method of cure as to supply a starving horse with corn. It has not been done apparently, because our Indian administrators have known too little about the wants of the country intrusted to them, or because they have found their own account in spending the necessary money in some other and less useful way.

We would insist, as fully as Mr. Bright himself, on the duties which our position in India carries with it. The prevention of Indian famines is a matter in which we are all concerned. If the expenditure of twenty-five or thirty millions of money will work a permanent cure, we shall all agree with him that the money would be well laid out. We will add, too, that in dealing with an Oriental race we cannot wait for the laws of supply and demand to assert themselves. The Government of India must be prepared to take the initiative in many matters which might safely be left to private enterprise at home. But there are obvious reasons why the Government of India should move cautiously in this direction. If the Indian railway system be in reality the huge mistake which Sir Arthur Cotton and Mr. Bright declare it to be, it must serve to make us careful how we expend other people's money in public works of any kind, however promising. Nor can we accept Mr. Bright's explanation of the reason why private English capital has not flowed freely into India for the construction of irrigation works. There was a scheme, he tells us, of this kind which looked hopeful enough a quarter of a century ago; then came the Crimean War, and, somehow, from that date onward, the promise of 86 per cent. in India has had no sufficient attraction for Englishmen. Now, we quite think, as Mr. Bright does, that too much money has been spent on Indian railways, and that some of it, at all events, will bring in no adequate return. But when he compares railways and irrigation works he proceeds by a method which he would denounce readily enough if any other person were to venture to employ it for a conclusion he himself disliked. He takes the expenditure on railways, so to say, in the lump. In the case of irrigation works he makes a convenient selection, and keeps out of sight the figures which are not favourable. That a great part of Tanjore or the low grounds at the delta of the Krishna and the Godavery should be rendered famine-proof by irrigation is, no doubt, an important fact, and one well worth remembering; but it does not follow that the same operations could be carried out with the same success everywhere. Water, as Lord Salisbury has observed, in India as well as elsewhere, has a strong objection to flowing up hill. Mr. Bright, if he had looked for them, might have found plenty of instances in which irrigation has been tried in India with very poor results indeed. The fact is that railways and irrigation works, and public works of every kind, are all exceedingly useful in their proper place and exceedingly useless out of it. Those who are interested in the cause of Indian railways are generally to be found arguing in the very manner of which Mr. Bright has given us an example. They point out, with legitimate triumph, the success of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal lines, and ask us to conclude from these in favour of the entire Indian railway system. There is, we admit, a good deal to be said for irrigation works in preference to railway as furnishing the best, the cheapest and most available high roads for internal traffic That they supply also water for the cultivation of the land is only a part of their use. The Indian cultivator does not always care to avail himself of the artificial supply of water thus offered him. He is content to obtain from the ground the produce it will yield by the cheapest possible method of farming. In a highly-cultivated country the case would, of course, be different; but it is not with a highly-cultivated country that the Indian Government has to do, and it must adapt its measures accordingly. We will not deny that there are districts to be found in India in which the construction of new irrigation works or the improvement or renovation of elder ones would be very useful indeed. But we need not, therefore, hold, with Mr. Bright, that there is to be one rule for all India, and that only one thing is wanting everywhere. If he and Sir Arthur Cotton can succeed in persuading their wealthy Manchester audience to invest money in irrigation works, whether tanks or canals, we shall be very glad to hear of it. The Government of India ought to give, and we are sure will give, every reasonable help to any well-considered scheme of the kind. There is room, we do not doubt, if not for Mr. Bright's thirty millions, at all events for such smaller sum as he is at all likely to obtain from voluntary sources. But that the State should make a great national effort, and should take steps at once, almost or wholly in the dark, for putting down famines in India by the facile method of supplying India with water is what we do not venture to recommend. We are as much concerned as Mr. Bright can be to secure the object he is aiming at. But that a country described as one with a failing revenue and a half-bankrupt exchequer should be plunged head over ears into the freest possible expenditure upon a design which private capitalists shun, is one of most extraordinary proposals we ever remember to have heard of. The scheme may be a sound one, but it must come to us recommended by better arguments than Mr. Bright has thought fit to employ in advocating it.

There are a good many other points in Mr. Bright's address to which we might direct the attention of the reader. His plans for the future administration of India are very wide indeed, and involve, in fact, the almost total reversal of our most recent Indian policy. But, when he denounces the constant schemes of annexation which he supposes to find favour with the Indian official mind, he forgets how long it is since this policy has been given up, and how settled a brief is now entertained that things are to remain as they are, and that our Indian Empire proper is neither to be increased nor to be diminished in any direction. It will only be under the pressure of the most urgent necessity that this fixed rule will be departed from. It is, so to say, the keynote of our present system. There is a certain well-understood sense in which the whole of India is one great body, all subject to us by direct or indirect relations to the English Crown. But that there should be any change made in the nature of these relations, that feudatory States should either become non-feudatory or be annexed, is about the last thing that is likely to enter into the thoughts of any of our responsible public servants. When Mr. Bright warns us against this he is simply wasting words, as much as when he bids us prepare already for a total surrender of our Empire into the hands of native rulers. The time may come when we shall withdraw from India, but there are so few signs at present that the country is in the way of becoming ripe for such a change that we dispute altogether Mr. Bright's dictum that it is the primary duty of the Indian statesman to prepare for it, and to expect it, perhaps very soon; certainly at no very distant date. What we do hold to be the duty of Indian statesmen is that they should show their determination to retain our Empire intact, and make the Native Princes of India feel that we look to them as our friends and co-workers. Mr. Bright declares that Indian Viceroys are, as a rule, wholly uninformed about the country and the people which they are sent out to govern. Their simple plan is to read as much of Mill's "History of British India" as they can master on their outward voyage—he has himself caught one Viceroy elect in red-handed possession of this volume—and then on their arrival at Calcutta to plunge at once into the most reckless expenditure on railways. We are tempted to ask from what sources Mr. Bright himself has picked up his own superior knowledge. It has not been from Mill, or he would never have spoken of the entire land of India as belonging to the Government and of the Indian cultivator as a being without rights, and liable to pay the utmost farthing of rent the Government collector can wring from him. The "permanent settlement" is not, indeed, quite correctly described by Mr. Mill, but Mr. Mill's account of it would show how very wrong we should be if we were to repose implicit faith in Mr. Bright's somewhat random assertion. The Indian problem is in fact a much more difficult matter than Mr. Bright would have us to believe. To spend thirty millions off hand in irrigation works, and, having thus forther disordered the finances of India, to take our departure and leave the country to itself, is really a somewhat too facile way of discharging our obligations. If Mr. Bright has nothing better than this to advise we must look elsewhere for help, perhaps to the responsible public servants in whom he has so little confidence, and whom he finds so grossly ignorant on the subjects which properly belong to them, and which they have such good opportunities of knowing thoroughly.

NEW YEAR'S GAMES FOR LIVELY LITTLE BOYS—With a piece of string.

1. Tie one end to the leg of your father's chair: When he is going to sit down pull the string and draw away the chair.

2. Fasten a fish hook to a piece of thin twine. Get behind your sister when she is at dinner and fix the hook in her chignon; then pull the string, and the chignon will come off.

3. When the table is laid for dinner, tie one end of a string to a corner of the table cloth. Then bring the Newfoundland dog into the room and tie the other end to his tail. Next go outside and call the dog. The plates, glasses, knives, and forks will make a great noise when the cloth is pulled off the table.

4. Drive a nail into the wall of the staircase, about four inches above one of the steps, and tie a string from the nail to the banister. Then go to the bottom, make a bumping noise and cry out that you have fallen down stairs. Your mama and sisters will come running down till they come to the string, and then they will all come together to the bottom. Perhaps they will be angry at first, but afterwards they will laugh.

With pins.—1. Put some pins points upwards in the seats of the chairs, and watch how visitors will jump up as soon as they sit down.

2. At dinner time get behind the ladies and pin their dresses to their chairs. When your mama gives the signal they will all get up and their dresses will be torn. This will make them very cross.—*Western Star.*

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2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

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THE MANAGER is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery at Agra, free of all charges, of 700-9, feet lengths of 5 inch C. I. Spigot and faucet or turned and bored piping.

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The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned.

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Store-keeper's Office, Agra, 19th December, 1877.

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THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JANUARY 1878.

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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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  - Nulhattee State Railway.
- Steam Navigation Companies:—
  - P. & O. Company.
  - Messageries Maritimes.
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  - Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  - Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  - British India Steam Navigation Company.
  - Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
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- North-West Dak Company.
- Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
- North-Western Dak Company.
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- Route to Sindee and Murree.
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After a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S New Double-Action "BULL DOG" Revolver, 3½-inch barrel, six shot, and

COLT'S New Double-Action "CONSTABULARY" Revolver, 4½-inch barrel, six shot; take the 38 cal., central fire long or short cartridge. They are most accurate in their shooting, and have great powers of penetration. They are warranted to be of the best possible material and workmanship, and to have been carefully tested.

COLT'S Large Bore "DERINGER," for the Vest Pocket, weight 6¼ ozs., ought only to be used with brass cartridges specially made for it, to be had only from Colt's Company, copper cartridges being liable to expand in firing.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS' COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS of INDIGESTION,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

a particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness (biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing, I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M BERAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit) It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —
TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shop Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876..........£1,476,858
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852....................£ 76,925
Do. 1862....................£300,690
Do. 1872....................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,858,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One years.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay Dec. 1876.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S. *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
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Robert Lewis, *Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS

On an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives Resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,
(which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department,*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 8

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Annual Premium.	Annual Premium.		Annual Premium.	Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon very description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October, 30 1877.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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